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No. 7753.—Vol. L. THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by Rudolph Buchanan. Mr. Tree as Malcolm Vaughan; Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Esmond, Mr. Collette, Mr. E. M. Robson, Alban Lalouche and Tyrrell; Mrs. Kendal, Miss Marie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING: Mrs. Nesbitt. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. The Circle can be secured 2s. 6d. (valley 2s.). Telephone No. 3,964. MATINÉE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT, Jan. 25; and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (100th time), Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Richard Mansfield, Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. H. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. (Last Two Nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Ewood, and Mr. David James; Mrs. Leslie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series or Three Weeks' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE BUTLER and THE HUSBAND OF THE FOUNDLING. Mr. Toole as Cutler Sharpe and Mr. Verdant Green. Box-office open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages at 11. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(Lessees, Messrs. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. Fifth Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Sugden, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Dacre, Seaman, Hudson, H. Reeve, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Nethercote, &c.; Mesdames Ilee, Hudson, H. Reeve, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.30. POLLY'S VENTURE at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING at 8.0, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, J. R. Crauford, C. Harbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c., and John Hare, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, &c., and Mrs. Bancroft. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. Benson.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0 (doors open 7.30), THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Messrs. Fitch, Athol-Forde, Stuart, Phillips, Gurney, Ross, Shaw, Benson, Weir, Howard, Grenville; Mesdames Benson, Grey, Hawkins, Denvil.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Nicholls, G. Grove Tullett, F. Harper, R. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Rumley, and Miss Eva Pateman. Doors open 7.0. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from 10 till 5. Seats at all the Libraries. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MAJOR'S. Messrs. Charles Rounthorn, Phyllis Broughton, Mrs. George Loveday, and Miss Cissie Cleveley; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Arthur Jones, T. G. Shore, J. Beauchamp, and Henry Hershee. Preceded at 7.40 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Fernand Beres, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Ross, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance d'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hanson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Lart, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, H. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Bevaton Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Alma Vane, and Kate Rorke. Box-office open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Latimer, Acting Manager. Mr. W. H. Griffiths.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Bertie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Cozens, and Florence Lloyd; Messrs. Ian Davies, Ant. Stirke, Alfred Chichester, Frank St. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with power of Revival. Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bromley-Davenport, and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gaudoury, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Fanny Brough. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 8.30. Preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Telephone, 4,262.

COURT THEATRE.
(Carpenters, Mrs. Bram Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
TONIGHT, at 7.30, performance of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. J. Beauchamp, Fred Cole, Mr. F. Arnott-Smith, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. L. Rignold, Mr. Penrith, Mr. W. Cronin; Mrs. Keeley, Phipps, Miss Florence Wood, and Miss Nellie Wood. TO-MORROW (Friday) Mrs. Bram Wood's Play, THE CHARLATAN. Box-office open daily from 10 to 5. Telephone No. 3,801.
SATURDAY, JAN. 25, SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, February 1st and 8th. Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
TONIGHT, at 8 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD; at 8.15, LA ROSE DAUPHINE, at 7.45, IN THE PRESENCE. Messrs. Arthur Chesney, J. Tapley, G. Sinclair, G. Capel, R. Garden, W. Wardle, R. V. Stone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, M. Byron, V. Bedford, Sidney Cowell, Amelia Galton, and Florence Lloyd. Doors open at 7.30. Stage plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Auguy. SUNDAY, at 2.30, "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new scenes, and new additional Harlequinade. Produced by Mons. C. D. Marion. Doors open to close. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

AVENUE THEATRE.
Mr. George Alexander's season commences on SATURDAY, February 1st, with a Revival Comedy in Three Acts, adapted from the French by Mr. Hamilton Aidé, entitled DR. BILL. Preceded by a One-Act Drama, by S. W. Bowcott-on, entitled FOOL'S MATE. Mr. Frederick Terry, Mr. Nutcombe Gould, Mr. Herbert Waring, Mr. G. Capel, Mr. H. Esmond, Mr. W. V. Stone, and Mr. Chevalier; Miss Rosina, Miss Carlotta Ledcry, Miss Marie Linden, Miss Mary Keeley, Miss Grace Huntley, and Miss Julia Neilson. Box-office open daily from 10 to 5. Telephone No. 3,800. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. Watkis.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, TRA LA LA TOSCA. A perversion of "La Tosca" by Dr. L. Sardou, Messrs. Thomas Thorne and Messrs. Arthur Roberts, G. B. Price, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Harriett Ayston, Miss Agnes Delaporte, Miss Amy Lidbow, Miss Laura Thorne, Mlle. Pierre Desprez, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Box-office open daily from 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 3,008. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. Watkis.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.23. Signorina Fercdini, Mollie, Simmon, Marie, Morgate, and Scott, and Signor Le Vicomi. Varieties by Miss Sandow (the modern Mercury), Professor Attilio, Bibb and Down, the Comical Lorne, Wingfield's Performing Dogs, Henry Anderson, Cowley, the Almonti Troupe, Fornie Delmore, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. The Grand Ballets, At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.0 A DREAM OF WEALTH. At 10.30 LA VIE PARISIENNE. Made by M. Lacomte Wachter. Millier, Paradoni, and Bertini as Acts. Signor Ali Nouri and Signorina Malvina Cavaliere. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 11.0, Miss Amy Roselle and Mr. Lord in HANNIBAL'S DAUGHTER. CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement of Mdlle. Vanoni TO-NIGHT, at 8.15. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special re-engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants, C. H. Meredeen, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby, the laughing Continental comics; the Manzers, in a novel musical absurdity; Yeamins, the wonderful boy; Marie Lloyd, sweet and dainty; Lewis and Chamberlain, American eccentrics; Conway and Dupree, the Dutch musical clown; Lewt Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the day; Jesse Phillips, Dora Forde, & Arthur Lucy, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

ARGUMENT BY EXTREME CASES.

THERE were two speeches delivered last night—one by Mr. GLADSTONE and the other by Mr. GOSCHEN—both good, but both illustrating in their own way the vices of our present mode of political controversy. Mr. GOSCHEN, curiously enough, satirized unconsciously the method which he had been employing. He said:—

I am going to give you a receipt for the demagogues for imposing and remitting taxation. First, when a tax is imposed, take an extreme case: select the poorest person, a woman, a widow if possible; then surround this poor taxpayer with every element of pathos, paint her picture in the most pathetic lines, and show that this is a typical case, and you will have damned the whole tax. In the case of a remission of taxation, follow precisely the same method, but begin at the opposite end. Select a bloated millionaire who will benefit from the remission; ignore the millions who will share the advantages; show the amount he will gain; dress up his case in all its outrageous colours, and then show how the remission is an outrage. In that way you will damn the remission of the tax. I have had some experience of both those operations.

No doubt Mr. GOSCHEN has had experience of both operations. For he has been himself an operator. Only five minutes before he had been drawing a picture of a typical income-tax payer as a struggling tradesman or clerk, or poor professional man, by way of parrying the assertion that the income tax fell mostly on very rich people. And just before that, again, he had been parading a remark in *United Ireland* about the steps taken by the Portuguese to repel an attack by the British fleet as if it were a fair example of the attitude of the Irish Home Rulers towards the Empire. The habit of relying upon extreme cases to prove their point is the besetting sin of all parties; but surely of all men the Unionists are the last who should complain of any resort to such weapons.

Of course, we do not for a moment mean to say that we are free from blame in this matter. If we turn to Mr. GLADSTONE'S last night's speech, we shall find an apposite illustration of the same method of controversy. The story of the man who got two months because a policeman swore that he had heard him say, "The pigs that you are selling are boycotted," although both the man who was accused and the person to whom the remark was made, swore the words had never been uttered, is just one of those extreme cases which are parallel to Mr. GOSCHEN'S story about *United Ireland*. We do not doubt that the case occurred any more than we question the accuracy of the quotation from Mr. W. O'BRIEN'S editorials. We only demur to a judgment pronounced on either side on such extreme instances. But the whole Irish controversy is more or less an argument from extreme cases. On our side we point to the CLANRICARDES, and on the other side they point to the CURTINS. Each side has got its neatly assorted collection of awful examples which it parades as if they were exactly typical of the whole mass of facts with which we have to deal. The great body of truth, which is not sensational, and cannot furnish telling stories for the platform, is ignored. Eager disputants are ready to give their eyes for a new and effective story, and the stories of course are forthcoming. It has always been so, and possibly always will be so to the end of time. The most notable illustration of the extent to which the imagination of mankind can be perverted by this style of treating political questions is supplied by the French Revolution. The whole of the blood shed during the reign of terror in Paris when the guillotine went always was a mere thimbleful compared with the blood shed century after century by the *ancien régime*. But the aristocrats had their advertisers all over the world, and the success of that great réclame which relied upon the dramatic presentation of sensational incidents rather than upon the exhibition of the solid facts, is attested to this day by the strength of the popular sentiment concerning the horrors of the French Revolution.

There is of course a fair and an unfair use of this method of controversy. It was fair enough for Mr. GLADSTONE to illustrate the working of coercion by the story of the boycotted pigs, and it was fair enough of Mr. GOSCHEN to quote *United Ireland*. The mischief only comes in when people accept these extreme cases as if they were fair samples of all the rest. What is unfair is when disputants use incidents which are contrary to the prevailing spirit and tendency of the movement as if they were its natural outgrowth. The constant reference to the Phœnix Park murders as specimens of Parnellism is almost as unfair as if a Freethinker were to parade the dishonesty of JUDAS and the thrice-repeated lie of PETER as the typical outcome of Christianity. Such a Freethinker would have a much easier task than that which was undertaken by the author of "Parnellism and Crime." Who is there but can imagine the telling pamphlet of some pagan journalist in old Rome concerning "Christianity and Crime!" Think how poor JUDAS would have been trotted out, and with what indignant eloquence the transgressions of the Prince of the Apostles would have been arraigned by way of leading up to a great assault upon the character of Him "who, according to current report down in Judæa," the pagan pamphleteer might truthfully assert "was indeed no better than he should be—a homeless, destitute "vagabond without a place in which to lay his head," a fact which the ingenious and malevolent heathen would certainly explain, if he were of the school of Printing-house-square, by referring to "those "deplorable habits which led him to be described by his neighbours "as a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber, and a friend of publicans and sinners." Every one can see that such a method of controversy would be scandalously unfair. The parallel, only so far of course as the method of argument goes, is close enough, and Mr. GOSCHEN will probably see it some day.

THE "SOCIETY CLOWN" ON TOUR.

A Chat with Mr. George Grossmith.

THE London squares are never very likely spots to be selected by an explorer in search of the beautiful, nor can it be said that Dorset-square—especially at this time of the year—forms any exception to the general rule. There is a melancholy inist hanging round the damp, leafless branches of the trees, an air of hopeless gloom enfolding the grimy railings which encircle the combination of gravel and grass called by courtesy a garden, and an anything but picturesque look about the house-fronts, which, as if in compliment to the fashionable epidemic, develop a characteristic series of feverish symptoms on their stucco faces. Perhaps these facts, among others, acted as a direct inducement to Mr. George Grossmith to take up his abode at the south-west corner of this sombre quadrangle. It is more than possible that he felt the necessity—in a truly Tapleyan spirit—of tempering the full force of his unflagging vivacity by surrounding himself with a certain amount of solid metropolitan dulness. This idea occurred to me very forcibly the other afternoon (writes a representative) as I crossed the Grossmithian threshold and inquired as to the whereabouts of "Koko." The change was wonderful. The chil atmosphere of the outer world vanished with the closing of the front door, and the warm glow of many fires convinced me that the little man who hopped about the Savoy boards so long and so successfully is—at any rate within the walls of his own mansion—a lover of that advertisers' catch-phrase—a "comfortable home."

THE CLOWN.

THE PROFITS OF "PATTER."

"What about my tour?" says "Gee-Gee," as he knocks his pince-nez from the bridge of his nose, gives his right eyebrow a business-like hitch, and plants himself on the hearth-rug with his hands behind his back and his legs wide apart. "Well, as you know, I have just finished my first round. I am now 'home for the holidays,' but next week I start off again, beginning at Wolverhampton."

"You have been very successful, I believe."—"Yes, certainly. There has been a good deal of exaggeration, though, in the reports as to the financial results of my tour. The sums which I have seen mentioned in some quarters positively made my mouth water. Still I must own that I was astonished at the way I was treated by the provincial public. You see, many of the halls I visited wouldn't hold more than £30 or so—Stamford, Basingstoke, and Boston, for instance. Then, again, my agent, Mr. Vert, arranged in many cases for a fixed fee, which naturally was not so much as my 'shares' came to. Of course this was done when the success of the tour was a matter of speculation. I was offered to one town in Yorkshire for twenty-five guineas, This was refused. I went there subsequently on sharing terms, and we took over £60. The Clifton receipts were £185 for two nights; and at Southsea the two performances resulted in £165. I am rather proud of Southampton, for my

CHIT-CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

The *Revue Internationale des Falsifications* continues its good work of dragging into the light of publicity any case of food adulteration which comes to its knowledge. In the current number it tells an interesting tale as to the way in which wine is manufactured by some German merchants. Mr. Mann, of Walterthelm, is a large wine merchant who has recently been in the habit of making his claret go a very long way by adding to every thousand litres of pure wine two hundred litres of bilberry juice, thereby giving the fluid a fine colour, which made it more difficult than ever for the consumer to act up to the wise man's words when he says, "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup."

* * * *

After having palmed off a good deal of the "mélange" to his customers at Mayence and at Bingen, Mr. Mann's iniquities found him out. The mighty arm of German law reached him, and at the Mayence law-courts it was proclaimed to the world that instead of contenting himself with the manufacture of wine, the defendant had also lately manufactured from between 20,000 to 24,000 litres of bilberry juice, for which purpose he had one autumn bought up 20,000 lb. of bilberries, and the year after 10,000 lb. Mr. Mann's plea was that his bilberries only went to the making of gooseberry wine, and that the wine he sold as claret was pure, or if some of it was not, he himself had been taken in, for in order to supply his customers he had been obliged to buy up a quantity of wine from other merchants. Meanwhile, Mr. Mann has had to pay a fine of £10 and his customers will no doubt henceforth make very sure that they get the genuine article before they order any more of his claret.

* * * *

Captain Trivier, the first French traveller who has traversed Equatorial Africa, has just reached Bordeaux, after an absence of seventeen months. He set out for Loango, and arrived at Zanzibar a few days after Stanley. Captain Trivier was accompanied by only one white servant and two black carriers, and his accounts of his tour are expected with intense interest at Paris, where he will arrive in the course of a few days.

* * * *

Some very interesting personal reminiscences of the late Empress Augusta are given in this week's *Revue Libre*, from which I take the following extract. The Empress was always known to have a very firm will, and the way in which she applied herself to learn the French language might well serve as an example to the would-be linguists who despair if they find that they cannot talk fluently in a foreign language after a course of a dozen lessons. "The Empress was afraid of using Germanisms when talking French, and was always on the war-path against them; in the presence of a Frenchman she always listened attentively and took a lesson. It was a special satisfaction to her to hear a new phrase, a gallicism which might be employed in good society; she repeated it again and again, and I am not sure whether she did not secretly write it down."

* * * *

In another part of the reminiscences the same writer tells a strikingly characteristic story. It seems that before the Franco-German war the Empress Augusta often came to Paris incognita, and that on one occasion she wished to see the Larboisière hospital very particularly, but did not intend to disclose her identity, when, on a day on which visitors were not admitted, she presented herself at the door. Being taken to the superintendent she pleaded her cause so well that she was taken over the hospital at once. On returning to Berlin she told the occurrence to the old Emperor William, who only said: "Fortunately our your superintendent this happened in France: had he been one of my functionaries I should have taught him that rules are made to be respected."

* * * *

Surprise has often been expressed that the Empress, who for many years past was a very great invalid, should have managed to attain the great age of seventy-nine. This was, no doubt, partly due to the fact that she kept invariably, for some twenty years past, to exactly the same diet. Early in the morning she took a small cup of strong tea or cocoa. At eleven o'clock this was followed by a large cup of strong beef-tea, and, in the early afternoon, by a dinner of a small piece of fowl, some vegetables—sp nach, if in season—and a glass of Malaga and water. Towards evening again took a piece of light cake, and an ice; after which, about ten o'clock, the Empress retired to her rooms.

* * * *

The composer and pianist, Hans von Bülow, famous both for his talents and his temper, has once again vacied the monotony of life by engaging in a quarrel. This time it is with the Imperial director of the Berlin theatres that he has fallen out, the consequence being that Herr von Bülow, who held no end of posts at Court, has thrown up all these connections and turned his back resolutely upon the sum of imperial grace. But Herr von Bülow is nothing if not original, and in the present case he has stamped his address cards with the mark of his individuality, for since this latest quarrel they contain the following inscription:—

DOCTEUR HANS V. BÜLOW,
Chef d'orchestre et pianiste ordinaire de Sa Majesté le Peuple allemand.

'house' was £5 better than the last Sims Reeves concert in the same hall. Some people have said that I was safe enough to do well on my first visit,

"SIMS" OUTSHONE.

but not a second time. All I can say is, that I have done no less than five 'turns' at Brighton, and the last one was better than any of the others."

"NOT TOO MUCH VOICE, BUT JUST VOICE ENOUGH."

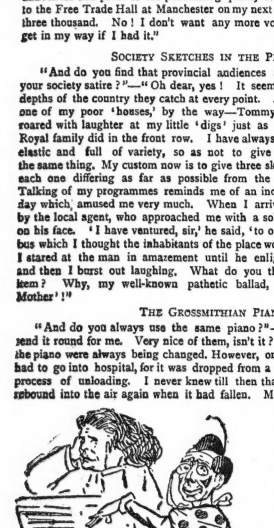
"And how do you find your voice holds out, Mr. Grossmith?"—"Ah, I know I've only got a small voice, but I find it quite sufficient for my purposes. On several occasions during my recent tour I have sung and spoken to as many as fifteen hundred people for two hours, and never once been told to 'speak up.'" And the little man looks solemnly triumphant as he announces this proof of the penetrating quality of his tones. "I am going to the Free Trade Hall at Manchester on my next round, and that holds about three thousand. No! I don't want any more voice; I think it would only get in my way if I had it."

SOCIETY SKETCHES IN THE PROVINCES.

"And do you find that provincial audiences appreciate the intricacies of your society satire?"—"Oh dear, yes! It seems strange, but even in the depths of the country they catch at every point. At Aldershot, for instance—one of my poor 'hosses,' by the way—Tommy Atkins in the back seats roared with laughter at my little 'digs' just as much as a member of the Royal family did in the front row. I have always tried to make my sketches elastic and full of variety, so as not to give my audience too much of the same thing. My custom now is to give three sketches in each programme, each one differing as far as possible from the other in style and scope. Talking of my programmes reminds me of an incident at Malvern the other day which amused me very much. When I arrived in the town I was met by the local agent, who approached me with a solemn but confidential look on his face. 'I have ventured, sir,' he said, 'to omit a portion of your syllabus which I thought the inhabitants of the place would consider objectionable.' I stared at the man in amazement until he enlightened me on the point, and then I burst out laughing. What do you think was the objectionable item? Why, my well-known pathetic ballad, 'Keep the Baby Warm, Mother!'"

THE GROSSMITHIAN PIANO.

"And do you always use the same piano?"—"Oh, yes, Brinsmead's send it round for me. Very nice of them, isn't it? I couldn't get on at all if the piano were always being changed. However, once my platform companion had to go into hospital, for it was dropped from a considerable height in the process of unloading. I never knew till then that a piano would actually rebound into the air again when it had fallen. Mine did. Try it yourself—



THE GREAT RUBINSTEIN ACT.

with some one else's piano. On another occasion I really and truly broke one of the hammers. I was very proud of that, for I believe that Rubinstein is the only other man who has accomplished the feat. One local agent was very angry with me for bringing my own piano. He informed me that he always supplied the pianos for entertainments himself. I finally nonplussed him by asking him if he thought he was entitled to supply my evening clothes as well as the instrument. One was just as much a part of my paraphernalia as the other, I told him. Another piano-supplier didn't say anything to me on the subject, but calmly stuck his own label on my Brinsmead, 'Kindly lent by Mr. Blank, Meat-street.' This elegant legend caught my eye when I was half way through my first sketch, and I couldn't resist the temptation of pulling it off and throwing it aside, though the audience roared with laughter at my strange conduct."

THE PLEASURES OF TOURING.

"And how does the wear and tear of provincial touring suit you, Mr. Grossmith?"—"I like the life very much indeed, and I think the life likes me, for I have been in capital form all the time.

I make a point of running round in the daytime and seeing all there is to see in the places which I visit—especially the cathedrals and churches. It may sound strange, but I have a sneaking regard for anything ecclesiastical; and when I am in the neighbourhood of a fine church I can't keep out of it. Talking of churches, I lunched with a parson at Leeds, and what do you think my host did when we had finished our repast? Why, he sat down to the piano and gave the best amateur sketch I have ever heard. It was at Leeds too that another amusing circumstance happened. I was booked to appear at the Albert Hall, and there was a great rush for seats. The local manager had been overwhelmed with applications, and a good deal of crowding and discomfort 'in front' was the result. In the midst of all the grumbling, just as I was preparing to go on, a little man—evidently a local magnate—came to the side of the platform, where I was waiting, and began ventilating his grievances to me. 'These arrangements are really disgraceful,' he said. 'I know Mr. Grossmith may well indeed, and I am sure he will be much annoyed when he comes!' I hardly knew what answer to make, but I didn't add to the gentleman's discomfort by disclosing my identity."

"GEE-GEE" IN DEMAND.

"And how has the provincial press treated you?"—"Well, just look here," answers "Gee-Gee," as he points to a bundle of cuttings. "Columns and columns. I believe that any one who studied these would know every word in all my sketches. Yes, they are very nice to me all over England."

"And do our country cousins overwhelm you with invitations?"—"Oh, yes, everywhere. To begin with, I have any amount of offers of private engagements. I begin next week at Wolverhampton, as I told you. Well, three people in that district have written asking me to sing at their houses. But of course I cannot undertake any private work during my tour. Then if any important function is taking place in a town while I am there I am safe to be honoured with a card. On the 9th of November I was in Bury St. Edmunds, and the worthy mayor and corporation not only invited me to their banquet, but drank my health into the bargain."

"Well, Mr. Grossmith, after a little more touring you will have to write us a sequel to the 'Society Clown?'"—"Oh, perhaps I shall try, for the success of that little book was, to say the least of it, encouraging. Forty thousand copies is not bad for a first effort. By the way, I was rather amused at one of the reviews which 'didn't think it at all funny,' but at the same time filled about a column with quotations."

AU REVOIR.

"And when do you return to London?"—"At the beginning of the season. I shall try two new sketches at my private engagements, and I am going to give two or three recitals in the big St. James's Hall."

"One last question. Have you seen 'The Gondoliers'?"—"Yes, and I was delighted with it. But one thing worried me."

"What was that?"—"Why, I kept wondering all the time when I was coming on!"

Then, with all good wishes for the future, I take my leave of the "Society Clown" and emerge once more into the darkening shadows of Dorset-square.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The boycotting of English goods at Lisbon seems to be breaking down already, since some of the newspapers in that capital are proposing that Major Serpa Pinto's line of march from the quay to the rooms of the Geographical Society "should be covered over it's whole length with British cloth." This is good news for the British manufacturers, many of whom would no doubt be delighted to deliver—for cash down—enough British cloth not only to cover Major Serpa Pinto's walks in Lisbon, but to carpet the whole of Portugal. No doubt some enterprising manufacturers will send in contracts to Lisbon forthwith.

"The Coming Battle," the title of the new book by M. Ed. Drumont, the literary apostle of the anti-Jewish movement, will, it is said, be still more violent than *La France Juive*, which was violent enough in all conscience. For the moment the Boulangists seem disposed to try what can be made out of the Judenhetze, but it remains to be seen whether they will be able to do anything more than make a splutter in the newspapers. Meanwhile, one of the ablest of their number, M. Andrieux, yesterday made a very sensible remark in the *Gaulois* in an article entitled, "If I were a Rothschild." "I would," said he, "check that mischievous reaction, by promoting syndicates and associations of workmen—placing credit within the reach of industrial and agricultural labour—making the lot of the labourer less hard, and the capitalist less selfish; in a word, if I were Rothschild, I would wish to be the first Socialist of my times in the highest sense of the word."

"If I were a Rothschild!"—what an admirable phrase, so full of suggestion and stimulus to the imagination! We can all be Rothschilds on paper, and some among the brighter wits among us might with advantage to themselves and to our readers be a Rothschild in print, and tell us what they would do if to-morrow morning they were to wake up and find themselves lords of the Jewish millions. And then after a symposium of philanthropists and social reformers on the subject, how interesting it would be if a genuine Rothschild were to write and tell us what he thinks of it all, and what are the limitations which render it impossible for him to do all that the imaginary Rothschilds have been doing on paper!

One of the most extraordinary social phenomena ever recorded is reported to-day from St. Petersburg. In the Russian capital in the last 125 years there has been an excess of deaths over births of 233,200. But this heavy mortality was exclusively male. In that period there was actually an excess of female births over deaths of 67,680. The excess of male deaths over births, therefore, was 300,880. At this rate the population of the city would soon become exclusively female. But these statistics are very misleading. They are incomplete to begin with, and they are vitiated by the fact that the population of St. Petersburg is made up largely of emigrants from the provinces, who are naturally for the most part male. Many of these men die in St. Petersburg, although they are not born there.

Lord Wolseley seems to be of Lord Sherbrooke's opinion, that a page of a modern newspaper is worth all the volumes of "the classics." But whereas Lord Sherbrooke, if we remember right, took the *Times* as his instance of a history better than Thucydides, Lord Wolseley is careful to exclude that too imaginative threepenny daily from his praises, which were worded as follows:—

In his early days he received a considerable amount of classical education, but whatever information he had acquired in life had been obtained from the ordinary *penny* newspaper, which he had read day by day. The daily Press was the production of the minds of experts, of the men who had the greatest knowledge of the subjects that they dealt with. If a man had no other source of information except the ordinary newspaper, he would be able to store up such an amount of information that by the time he came to the age of twenty-five or thirty he would be a well-informed man.

We cannot honestly say that we think all the penny dailies come up to Lord Wolseley's standard of excellence. But no doubt they would if all readers were as anxious for solid information as Lord Wolseley.

IN CHURCH.

A few yards from Bethnal-green Museum is a piece of waste ground, six and a quarter acres in extent, known as Bethnal-green Poor's Land. This land was left by will to the poor of Bethnal-green, and in the will there is express provision that the land shall not be built over. Last April, when the question first came before the County Council, this body offered to take over the land and maintain it as a public garden. But the Charity Commissioners now propose to give up 1¼ acres for a town hall and library and 2½ acres for a parish infirmary, leaving only 2½ acres to be kept up in accordance with the terms of the bequest. A glance at the map will show that Bethnal-green is one of the most densely-built quarters of London, and consequently needs above all things more open spaces. There is no reason why the local authorities should be supplied with a site for their town hall at the expense of the poor of the district; and the proposal to build an infirmary on this piece of ground is peculiarly inappropriate. There are too many infirmaries in London already. Sick people want fresh air, not the half-fetid atmosphere that comes from London slums. Let the Bethnal-green guardians get a site for their infirmary twenty miles from London, and leave the six acres of Poor's Land free for the poor to enjoy as an open garden. Perhaps then it will be found that the infirmary fills less readily.

M. Pasteur's interview in the *New York Herald* bears token of being very much dressed up by the interviewer, but it is very good reading all the same. "Nothing like leather" is the cry all the world over and M. Pasteur naturally seized the story of the alleged discovery of the influenza microbe to advertise the Pasteur Institute. There is sound good sense, however, in his remarks upon the alleged discovery of the influenza microbe:—

Supposing these young doctors have discovered the genuine influenza bacillus, they have achieved nothing of any great moment. Everybody knew already that influenza was caused by microbe. Nobody's happiness is especially increased by the additional knowledge that this microbe has a head which resembles that of a bishop. "All that the Vienna doctors have accomplished, if they ever accomplished it, is to put another useless jar alongside dozens of others equally useless.

It will be interesting to see Dr. Jolles's face when he reads of the remorseless way in which "my esteemed maître Pasteur" has jumped upon his "great medical discovery."

This remark of Pasteur's is, however, of less interest to us than his suggestion that one of the coming needs of civilization is a microbe which will exterminate the impatience of journalists for copy hot and hot on the subject of the hour. That impatience, we may remark, has hardly been sufficiently developed in London to demand the invocation of the microbe, since many of the papers which circulate most, are those which have the least actuality. What M. Pasteur said was this:—

You newspaper men want to write up a new microbe or a new comet with the same rapidity and in the same graphic style you would employ in describing a railway disaster or an explosion in a mine. You hear that the bacillus of influenza has been discovered in Vienna, and you jump into a cab post haste and expect me to rattle off you a column of interview about this wonderful bacillus, while the coachman waits outside to hurry you back to the telegraph office. I tell you that I have not the remotest knowledge as to the habits or characteristics of the bacillus. That does not matter a particle to you as long as you can get me to say something, be it only that I have nothing whatever to say. You go away perfectly happy, and cable that important piece of information all over the world, civilised and uncivilised. You have beaten your colleagues and that is all you care about. Twenty-four hours later you would not cross the street to see a whole army of influenza microbes. The news would be stale then from the standpoint of journalistic enterprise.

There is a great deal of truth and point in M. Pasteur's remark. But where is his merciful microbe to come from?

In connection with the very curious coincidence to which we called attention yesterday, the *Star* writes as follows:—

Mr. F. C. Gould has now got Mr. Burnand fairly on the hop. The other day the editor of *Punch* most untruly and improperly accused Mr. Gould of copying a cartoon of Mr. Tennyel's. Mr. Gould had not the slightest difficulty in showing that the copying theory involved a physical impossibility. Now the boot is on the other leg. Last week Mr. Gould had in the *Pall Mall Budget* a cartoon of Mr Goschen as an old hen sitting on eggs labelled "Revenue," and with John Bull looking on. This week the design is exactly reproduced in *Punch*, the only difference being that the word "Revenue" is changed to "Surplus," and there is no figure of John Bull. We don't think that Mr. Gould will imitate Mr. Burnand, and accuse one of the greatest of English cartoonists of stealing his drawing. Mr. Gould is not a man of that type. But perhaps Mr. Burnand, thus neatly brought to book, will apologise.

"Happy thought": "why certainly" he will, for he is a gentleman and a good fellow.

FOR SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE.

WE have this morning received the following letter from Messrs. Broadwood. It will be seen from this letter that the cost of carriage is now provided for. We propose, therefore, with the consent of the subscribers, to bank the funds we have in hand, until we are able, after communicating with Sister Rose Gertrude and her parents, to make a suggestion as to their application:—

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Please to notify that we are no longer the entire but the joint donors of "Sister Rose Gertrude's" pianoforte. It appears that a gentleman from whom we have this afternoon received a visit generously offered to purchase an instrument for "Sister Gertrude" *before* the publication of your issue of the 21st inst., a circumstance of which you could not have been aware when our letter was printed. Whilst here, the gentleman in question (who desires to remain incognito) saw and approved of the instrument selected for Molokai, but expressed himself as most anxious and entitled to be the donor; whilst we were equally anxious not to withdraw an offer publicly accepted. The claimant for priority of gift therefore shares with us the cost of a pianoforte, a music-stool, the tin and deal packing-cases, and the shipping charges, freight and insurance, to the port of debarkation.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

33, *Great Pulteney-street, W., Jan.* 22. JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS.

We have received the following further subscriptions:—R., 5*s.*; E. M. and E., 5*s.*; Waiter, 1*s.* The subscription of £5 from E. Clapham was by mistake acknowledged to E. Chapman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IS THE ARMY GOING TO THE DOGS?

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—One unrecorded incident of the military pageant at St. Paul's was the cause of some anxiety to those spectators who witnessed it. No less than seven Engineers, who were lining the nave, fainted, three of them having to be carried out, and in an absolute swooning state. Assuming, merely as an hypothesis, that they were not overcome with emotion at the resonant voice of Canon Gregory, or the sublime condescension of Archdeacon Sinclair in shaking hands with several field officers (vide *P.M.G.* report), can it have been that no one had thought of giving these men some light refreshment between 7 A.M., when they left Chatham, and 12 A.M., when they were at the climax of their duties? The only third course of argument left open is that the army is "going to the dogs." Unless that be so, let the private soldier at least decline to have his grievances muzzled.—Yours respectfully,

January 22. S. L. H.

"NOT AT ALL FOR POLITICAL REASONS"—AHEM!

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

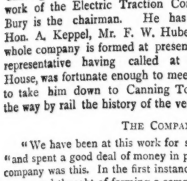
SIR,—I observe in the *Pall Mall Gazette* an imaginative account of some observations stated to have been made by me at a sessional court recently held at Knock, in this county, and which appears in your issue as an extract from a "daily paper," on the authority of an anonymous correspondent. This self-evident misrepresentation had originally appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*, and had been promptly corrected by me in the editor of that paper of the 13th instant; yet—with a lyrical commentary—it has been reproduced in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 16th. Prose and poetry have alike been thrown away. The whole report is—on the part of the originator—a false and shabby distortion of language plain enough, and which you will possibly permit me to repeat. What I said was that the magistrates would continue to enforce the law, *not at all with any political object*, but in the public interest, and for the safety of the people.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Crag, Tulla, Clare, January 21. HENRY KNOX,
Resident Magistrate

THE TRAM TRACTION OF TO-MORROW.

INTERVIEW WITH VISCOUNT BURY.

We in the West of London have a vague idea that some day our tramcars may be propelled by electric motors; in the East, custom has so staled the sight that the children playing in the street do not lift their heads when the car driven by invisible horses goes by with its load of passengers. After several months of constant use Canning Town has taken to the new method of traction as a matter of course, and it will be strange if the rest of London does not follow the lead in due time. The installation at Canning Town—to use the descriptive phrase of the profession—is the work of the Electric Traction Company (Limited), of which Viscount Bury is the chairman. He has associated with him as directors Hon. A. Keppel, Mr. F. W. Hubel, and Mr. R. Macpherson, and the whole company is formed at present of only eight or nine members. A representative having called at the offices at New Broad-street House, was fortunate enough to meet Lord Bury, who kindly volunteered to take him down to Canning Town, and show him everything. On the way by rail the history of the venture was told:—



THE COMPANY'S HISTORY.

"We have been at this work for several years now," said his lordship, "and spent a good deal of money in perfecting our system. The history of our company was this. In the first instance, Immisch wanted to push forward his motor, and thought of forming a company to take it up. It was really a very clever motor, indeed he had hit upon the best thing there is in the motor market. In order to exhibit it, therefore, he got together a few friends—seven or eight of us in all—and permission was obtained to make experiments over a little line down at Brighton. We rigged up a worn-out car with the Immisch motor, put in accumulators, invented a rough sort of gearing, and started away. Sometimes we went well, and sometimes broke down, and we soon found it was quite useless in the then state of electrical science to form a company to develop electrical traction. Had we done that we should have committed the mistake which others have done, and met with failure. We persevered none the less, trying to overcome the many difficulties which presented themselves, but keeping the results of our experiments and our failures to ourselves. We experimented for about two years at Brighton with two cars, which we tortured in every conceivable way. At last we thought our progress was sufficient to warrant us in approaching the North Metropolitan Company. Mr. Macpherson showed them confidentially what we were able to do, and they gave us permission to experiment on their line at Canning Town. It is a single line, about two miles in length, and one of the worst bits in the North Metropolitan system, so far as its paying capacity is concerned, besides having several steep gradients. The arrangement made with us was that every shilling we expended both upon capital account and working should be defrayed by ourselves; that we should work four or five cars for a month; that they should be made fully cognizant of all the expenses incurred by us; and that their future action would depend upon the amount of these expenses, and whether they considered the trial a success.

"We knew very well that the certificate of the leading tramway company of England would be very much more to our advantage than anything we could say about ourselves, and we did not hesitate to accept the conditions. So we went to work, taking the North Metropolitan entirely into our confidence. They built our cars for us and charged us for them; they gave us the use of their staff and debited us with the cost; in short, they co-operated in every way, keeping a very strict eye at the same time on our expenses. At first we began with one car, which we ran in and out among their horse cars. We stopped where it was necessary to remedy a defect or pick up a stitch, and at last we found we could run with sufficient regularity to put on a second, then a third, and then a fourth, displacing simultaneously the horse cars. We began in June last, and about the beginning of November we got five cars on the line. We then gave notice that we were ready to commence our month's trial, and the company dismissed their fifty horses, ten per car; their fifteen reserve horses were also dismissed, and we were left to work the line as we liked. We were to be paid 4½*d.* per car mile run: if we lost, that was our look-out; if we won, it was to our advantage. As horse-traction costs roughly 5½*d.* per car mile, the arrangement was manifestly to the advantage of the company, although pecuniarily, in so vast a concern, two miles of line out of over forty made very little difference: and, besides, we took the risk of failure.

"At the end of the year our experiment terminated, and we know that we have been well within the 4½*d.*, but I do not care to go into the figures, because they are to be in the first instance published by the North Metropolitan, it being left to them to publicly say whether they consider we have fairly and fully gained our trial. It is obvious that if accumulator cars can be proved a success it will be infinitely to the advantage of tramway companies, because they would have much smaller central stations to maintain. They could do away with a large amount of ground required at present for stabling, which in metropolitan districts is extremely valuable. Then, again, there is the price of horses and the cost of feeding and grooming them, which even in cheap times makes horse traction come perilously near a losing speculation. In various ways economies will be possible, and in the financial aspect of the question I see a great future for electric traction."

THE SELF-CONTAINED CAR.

By the time we had reached this point in the conversation we were at Canning Town station, and just outside we came upon one of the cars at the tramway terminus. Mr. Thomas Frazer, the electrical engineer of the company, was in waiting to afford such practical explanations as were necessary to a full understanding of the system. The car to all outward appearance is similar to the ordinary vehicle, with this exception, that it stands seven inches higher. The motor and gearing underneath the car are quite out of sight. The batteries which supply the electro-motive power are underneath the seats, being removable through a flap in the outside frame of the car. By a simple turn of a switch handle at either end of the car the driver controls the vehicle, and certainly for handiness in stopping and starting electric is far ahead of animal traction. At hall speed the car travels as fast as a pair of horses, and at full speed it could do fifteen or even twenty miles an hour, but that, of course, is not permissible. The motor, as Lord Bury stated, is that of Messrs. Immisch and Co., and the batteries, which are the foundation of self-contained electric traction, whether of tramcars or boats, are on the Electrical Power Storage system. The scientific invention of Faure, Sellon, and Volcmar, acquired and developed by the Electrical Power Storage Company, enables the Electric Construction Corporation, who now own those patents, to manufacture batteries in which electric power can be carried from the generative station to the car or boat and placed there as easily as the supply of ordinary fuel. This is the unseen propelling power, while the motor is the machine which converts the electrical into mechanical energy. The cells are charged at the station each night, being placed on benches alongside of which the cars are run, so as to facilitate their removal. In the morning they go out with a fully-charged set of cells, and do not require to return until eight hours' work has been done, when the worked-out set is replaced by a recharged one in seven minutes. The E.P.S. cells, as they are called, have worked throughout greatly to the satisfaction of Lord Bury's company.

THE COST.

The cost of establishing accumulator cars of this class on a tramway line is about equal to that of ordinary cars with their full complement of ten horses at £30 or £40 a piece. The old cars could be adapted, so that the present rolling stock need not be discarded if the new system were generally adopted. The total weight of the complete car without passengers is five tons—the car itself weighing 65 cwt., the accumulators 30 cwt., and the motor about 5 cwt. If the horses are also included there will be little to choose between the old and the new systems in regard to weight, and so far as wear and tear is concerned the balance should rather lean to the latter. In the matter of scavenging the advantage is all on the one side. As against the cost of fodder the outlay for charging the batteries is represented mainly by the coal consumed, which in the case of these five cars amounts to about one ton per night. The dynamo and engine occupy a very small space as compared with a stud of horses, and much fewer hands are required at the station.

Since the operations began at Canning Town 40,000 car miles have been run, and over 410,000 passengers have been carried, so that it is clear that the experimental stage has been passed. There is abundant data for testing the commercial value of the system, or comparing it with the overhead conductor and conduit methods. The verdict of practical men such as control the North Metropolitan will no doubt be readily accepted by the public. On our way back to town Lord Bury said they had no right to anticipate what that decision would be, but he was confident that it would be a favourable one. The North Metropolitan Company were seeking parliamentary powers to use electric traction over their 41 miles of lines, and their example will no doubt be followed by the tramway world. The Electric Traction Company have a great many more applications to work tramways than they can attempt with their present capital, and so arrangements are being made for much larger operations. The works of Messrs. Immisch and Co. will be taken over, and they are at present full of orders for electrical pumps for mines. Electrical traction, as applied to boats, is also being developed, and during next summer a large number of launches will be placed on the Thames. Thus, in a variety of ways, the company intend to strike out, and if the public has faith in the commercial value of these new applications of electrical power they will have the opportunity of furnishing the sinews of war.

ALFRED STEVENS AT THE "OLD MASTERS."

So, Alfred Stevens is an Old Master! After a whole life, full of artistic activity and achievement, during which neither he nor his works ever appeared in connection with the Immortal Forty either in Trafalgar-square or Burlington House, he receives a length—fifteen years after death—he honour of canonization at the hands of the Royal Academy. Upon his artistic reputation is publicly conferred the classic *imprimatur* of our semi-official Ministry of Fine Arts, although he and the Academy held each other in profound indifference when public appreciation might, by its encouragement, have enriched the country with vastly more fine work than his active genius has actually left us. But like Rossetti, he was wholly ignored during all the forty odd years of his labours, and now, like him, too, his memory receives a tardy recognition, when to himself, at least, it can be neither comfort nor reward. Is it not strange that these men, both of them of undoubted and peculiar genius, should have been passed over by the artistic "men in possession"? But let us not be unjust. It may be that some private pique or conscientious principle was the motive that deterred Alfred Stevens from ever contributing to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy; in any case, by not "sending in" he made it impossible for the institution to elect him into its fold, according to its rule. But in saying this we assume, of course, that he was not subjected to a regular course of rejection.

On the other hand, there is the story—which more than one member of the Academy has declared to us to be truth, and which, if so, must constitute one of the most extraordinary incidents in the annals of the Royal Academy—that in spite of his holding aloof, he was once actually elected an Associate, out of admiration for his genius, but that by some strange mistake the diploma certificate was made out by the secretary to Mr. E. Bowring Stephens and duly forwarded to that sculptor. As soon as the blunder was found out an explanatory letter was sent to the latter gentleman; but he, asserting that he had been duly elected on his merits, scouted the idea of any such "error," and declined to return the much-coveted document. So, for fear of a scandal the matter was allowed to drop, and for the following ten years of Alfred Stevens's life the magic letters "A.R.A." found no place after his name, nor, perhaps, in his thoughts. It is, of course, to be remembered that all this took place during the presidency of Sir Francis Grant, which was hardly distinguished by the catholicity which is the note of the present régime, and could hardly occur under one who has brought together such heterogeneous artistic personalities as Mr. Burne-Jones, Mr. W. B. Richmond, and Mr. Alfred Gilbert.

But while stereotyped nymphs and bronze gentlemen formed the staple product of the statuaries at the middle of the century, Alfred Stevens was engaged in work that, if his loss, was his country's gain. He was producing designs for fenders and other objects which, making an impression at the Universal Exhibition of 1851, created something of a furore at that of 1862, and earned for his employers, Messrs. Hoole and Robson, Messrs. Minton, and others, a reputation for excellence of design which they enjoy and profit by to this day. As a sculptor's decorator, Stevens is perhaps the best product the Government School of Design can boast, and in his capacity of Master of the Sheffield School of Art he not only justified his appointment, but he returned with interest the benefits he had obtained from his *alma mater*.

On the walls and floor of the water colour room are sufficient proofs of his extraordinary wealth and fecundity of imagination, of individuality and originality of conception of versatility in methods and adaptations, and of excellence of design and draughtsmanship. Such designs as those he made for plates, candlesticks, fire-dogs, daggers and their sheaths, vases, stoves of iron and earthenware, for panel, wall, and ceiling decorations, and so forth, were with the rarest exceptions, perfectly adapted to their purposes, as the visitor may very well see. His studies from the life, however, are considerably above those to be expected from the "applied-art designer"; they are, in fact, masterly in touch and suggestive of that sense of style that so often distinguishes the work of unconscious genius. In the department of oil pictures he is imperfectly represented, and this is the more to be regretted as, although his work in this direction was not by any means the most important, his feeling for colour was very strong and, like his feeling for form, peculiarly rich.

Two works which, if we exclude his Dorchester House commission, we may set down as being the most important of his life, are the competitive sketch-model for the proposed monument to commemorate the Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park and the Wellington Monument in St. Paul's. The former, which was never carried into execution, is nevertheless finely conceived. To use the description in the catalogue, "around the pedestal which supports a statue of the Queen are emblematic female figures of the four quarters of the globe, and around the podium runs a bas-relief representing the arts and commerce of the world." The whole design is Michaelangelesque, though distinctly individual in character; yet, for once, the artist's sense of proportion is at fault, as the figures are too large and heavy for the architectural portion of the structure. The Wellington Memorial is altogether superior, not only in conception and variety, but in general design, elegance, and grace. Yet officialism—which rarely knows how to deal with the artist, with whom it has in general so little in sympathy—did its best to wreck this glory of modern English sculpture; and were it not for the interposition of the present Duke of Rutland, Mr. Ayrton might have wrought as much mischief here through his over-precise-ness as he did with poor Street in the case of the Royal Courts of Justice. As it was, although he was worried literal y out of his life over this commission, the artist never lived to see even the full development of his work in its position in the Cathedral. This *magnum opus* still remains uncompleted, awaiting the addition of the equestrian figure on the top. For this he has left several designs, now in the Academy, at least one of which, it must be confessed, is scarcely worthy of the design as a whole. Yet sufficient indications, to say the least, are left us, and we would ask if it would not be well to place the commission of the work in the hands of an artist—such as Mr. Alfred Gilbert, for example—to complete? Surely, such a consummation is highly desirable, and it would fall peculiarly well if the finished monument should prepare the spectator for that other work of Stevens's in the Cathedral—the four Prophets who decorate as many spandrels beneath the whispering gallery, and who, reproduced in glass mosaic, will probably shine forth by the end of the year. What more striking illustration than that could be asked for of the absolute truth of the sculptor's famous motto—"I know but one art?" And what fitter compensation could be offered to his memory?

"SHAKSPEARE'S TRUE LIFE."*

As there are practically no facts from which Shakspeare's personal history can be constructed, it has been customary for those who write about his life to speak rather contemptuously of facts, and to assert in effect that fiction is truer than the truth. What do we care, they say, for the sour grapes of fact when we have Shakspeare's writings and his own Warwickshire still to some extent with us? His true life is, according to some, to be found in his writings, and to others in the meadows by Avon. Major Walter is of the latter number. He professes to have done more than to present a picturesque and romantic account of Shakspeare's life, and, indeed, he has with much industry assembled all the well-known facts with regard to the Shakspeares, the Ardens, the Hathaways, the Lucys, and others, but he has nothing new to offer except suggestions, and the true value of his book lies in its picturesqueness. He has quoted very freely from all sorts of writers and he has obtained the aid of Mr. Gerald Moira, whose beautiful sketches are not the least attractive part of a very sumptuous volume. Major Walter puts forward a claim to a discovery that a "handfast" or some other ceremony of marriage took place between Shakspeare and Anne according to Roman Catholic rites some time before the authenticated marriage of November, 1582. Shakspeare's first child was born in May, 1583, and to clear his and Anne's character it has been necessary to establish some legally valid ceremony at an earlier date than the formal marriage. This in the opinion of many competent critics has been done by Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps (whose name Major Walter writes Haliwell Phillips). Major Walter's discovery really amounts to no more than the statement that there is a loft in the manor house at Shottery which was possibly or probably used as a chauntry so late as the reign of Elizabeth. Then, in his picturesque way, he strings together a number of may-have-beens and must-have-beens, and links them to some quotations from "Romeo and Juliet," and "proves" his point.

Major Walter is a very discursive writer, but it is by no means unpleasant to wander with so pleasant a companion through the streets of Stratford, across the fields to Shottery, and about the neighbouring villages, and even to run up with him to London and to be shown where the theatre at Blackfriars stood, and to look in at the halls of the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn, and St. Saviour's Church at Southwark, while Mr. Moira sketches all the prettiest views and reconstructs Old London. It is a pity, however, that between them they should have said the Inner Temple Hall was a place where Shakspeare and Bacon assisted in a performance, for do we not "mind the biggin o't"?

But the book is so magnificent, the illustrations so good, and the author so enthusiastic and so well-intentioned that one hardly has the heart to dwell upon shortcomings. The fact that the book is largely made up of extracts is one of its chief merits. In it are to be found most of the best passages from the picturesque writers on matters Shakspearean. It is, therefore, a very pleasant storehouse, and as it is well filled but not overcrowded with illustrations of almost every spot in Warwickshire which fact or tradition has connected with Shakspeare, the book is really a valuable possession. The author rambles rather far afield when he brings in the Duke and Duchess of Fife at the beginning, and "Lord Treasurer W. H. Smith" at the end, but dealing with the universal-minded Shakspeare has perhaps given him a taste for universality. The book is stated to be printed for strictly private circulation, but in submitting it for review the author has evidently relented. If all the world is not to be permitted to acquire a large-paper copy like that before us, it appears at all events, from Messrs. Longman's list of publications, that an opportunity has been given to others of enjoying the book in a less splendid shape.

* "Shakspeare's True Life." By James Walter. (Longmans: Printed for private circulation.)

A STRANGE DIALOGUE.

[Being an authentic account of a recent discussion in a Coercion Court between a Royal Irish Constable and a Resident Magistrate.]

R. I. C.—"Oh, he's been and gone and called me such a nasty, nasty name,
That whene'er I go on duty I must hide my face for shame,
Yet the people know my helmet, and they hoot me all the same."

R. M.—"Be a man, poor bullied bobby; 'tis on you the State depends;
Be a man, if but a moment, 'mid your magistrates and friends;
Tell me, tell me what he called you; I will make him make amends."

R. I. C.—"Oh—boohoo—he went and called me—be a murrain on his head—
Went and called me—ah! your worship, how I wish that I were dead—
Well, he called me Mr. Balfour, if I must say what he said."

R. M.—"How is this, sir? Mr. Balfour? What the devil do you mean?
Mr. Balfour is the staff whereon Removables must lean;
'Tis a name a man would boast of were he loyal to his Queen-"

R. I. C.—"Yes, indeed, and so I would, sir, if I lived across the sea,
Where the bobbies may be Britons, but at any rate are free
From the curse of this Coercion, which will be the death of me."

R. M.—"What's the matter with Coercion? Do not quarrel, I advise,
With the slice of bread and butter that the Government supplies
To reward the faithful servants who find favour in its eyes."

R. I. C.—"Yet in England, as I've heard, the bobbies have a better time,
For they're not compelled to christen all the people's customs crime,
Nor to cope with new offences as in this unhappy clime."

R. M.—"Why, you dunder-headed donkey, you can never mean to state
That the laws they call Coercive were intended to create
Crimes that were not crimes already, tho' they've multiplied of late."

R. I. C.—"Yes, your worship, I believe you; and in England, I suppose,
Should a man but chaff a constable, or turn but up his nose,
Straight the bobby says: 'Come with me, sir, to prison'—and he goes."

R. M.—"True for you, my honest fellow, you assuredly are right;
And the man who called you Balfour, since he did it out of spite,
Shall repent it when the gaoler turns the key on him to-night."

J. L. J.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

BICKLEY, A. G. "Midst Surrey Hills: a Rural Story." (Ward and Downey). [A novel in three volumes.]

FERGUSSON, JAN HELENUS. "The Philosophy of Civilisation: a Sociological Study." (Whittingham.) [Cloth. Pp. xx, 332. 11c 10z.]

HALL, HUBERT, F.S.A. "Court Life under the Plantagenets (Reign of Henry the Second)." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [Clois. Pp. vi. 270. Five coloured plates in facsimile and other illustrations.]

HUISH, MARCUS B., LL.B. "The Year's Art, 1890." (J. S. Virtue and Co.) [The eleventh volume, the new features of which are portraits of the members of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours and a list of birthdays. Cloth. Pp. viii. 325.]

KITCHIN, G. W., D.D., F.S.A. "Winchester" (Longmans, Green, and Co.) [A volume of the "Historic Towns" series. Cloth. Pp. xiv. 228. Three maps. Price 3s 6d.]

QUARTERLY REVIEW, No 339. (John Murray.) [Among the articles in this January number are Sir William Rowan Hamilton, The blind and the Deaf, Extradition, The Comiog Session &c. Pp. 2[illegible] Price 6s.]

TYLER, THOMAS, M.A. "Shakespeare's Sonnets." (David Nutt) [Edited with a long Introduction and many notes. Cloth. Pp. 516. Portraits.]

Bord's Pianos.—5per cent. discount for cash or 10s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, NEW BOND-STREET, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

HUDSON BROTHERS,

Provision Merchants,

During the rebuilding of more extensive premises, are carrying on business TEMPORARILY at

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TWO DOORS BELOW THEIR OLD PREMISES.

STILTON CHEESE, YORK HAMS, &c.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. NICOLINI, LE G. LAURI, jun., GEMMA BROWNE, CONQUEST, jun., LESLIE-JACOBS, jun., PERCIE (Clever), MAY CAMPBELL; Misses VERNON, FAUDELLE, HEWITT, ADELA, and DUGGAN. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE PREMIER THEATRE of London. Lessee, THE OPERA COMPANY (LIMITED). Twice daily at 1.30 and 7.15. Grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME entitled CINDERELLA. Written by RICHARD HENRY. The lyrics by CLEMENT SCOTT. Invented and produced by CHARLES HARRIS. Musical Director, Mr. EDWARD SOLOMON. Grandest Scenery. Miss VIOLET CAMERON as THE PRINCE, and the most talented Company ever seen in Pantomime. Doors open 1.0 and 6.45. No early doors. First come, first served. Box-office open continuously from 10 till 10 P.M.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The famed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mastiff ever seen, Wonderful Siberian Bears, 20 Clowns, 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies, Geo-Geo and his Wonderful Pig, Jessop, the Lion-tail and Champion Wire-walker. The Hoffman Sisters (Bi-riontalchar Performers), Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider), Children's CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, in the Arena. TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 and 7.30. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning Performances. Prices from 6d. to £3 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. LAST NIGHTS but FOUR. SATURDAY next, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LESLIE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE RED HUSSAR. H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.40 by WATTEAU'S RED SHOES. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.—F. R. BENSON'S SHAKESPEARIAN COMPANY EVERY EVENING at 8. Thursdays and Fridays excepted, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, in Shakespeare's Fairy Comedy, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MATINEES of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY till further notice. Doors open at 2, commence 2.30, overture 2.15. Children half price to stalls and dress circle at Matinees. Box-office open daily from 10.0 till 5.0. No fees. Acting Manager, Mr. H. JALLAND.—GLOBE THEATRE.

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.—THIS EVENING and TO-MORROW EVENING, January 23rd and 24th, at 8, and every following THURSDAY and FRIDAY till further notice.—GLOBE THEATRE.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY. Doors open at 12, close at 11.30. TWO GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS, at 3 and 8. Admission One Shilling. Children Sixpence. The programme is rendered more novel and interesting every week.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY at 3 and 8.—Magnificent Elephant Performances. SAM LOCKHART'S SIX EXTRAORDINARY and WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, exclusively engaged at an enormous cost from Messrs. Martin (Alliance and Fun); Brothers Harold; the Harrison Troupe; Miss E. Tonfeldt; Sisters Leyton, in the Chinese pagoda dance; Tom de Quincy; Lucy Sweet; Shadograph Entertainment; Wilfred's Performing Dogs; the Brothers Beiso, the Kellino Troupe, Ottaway and Pepper, the Brothers Hanlon in their new Regal Aerial Aquarata Show, Professor Cook.—ROYAL AQUARIUM.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Grand Aerial Entertainments in the Great Aquarium Annexe, by Mrs AGNES BECKWITH, Professors F. E. WILLIE and CHARLIE BECKWITH, champion world swimmers, and troop of charming lady artistes. Twice daily, at 3.30 and 10.30.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, ALADDIN.—VERDICT of LONDON PRESS. "Brilliant and beautiful." "Delightfully quaint." "A triumph of art and ingenuity." "No end of fun." "Not a dull moment." "Big success." DAILY, at 3. TWICE ON THURSDAY and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 7.30. Seats, 1s. 6d., exclusive of admission to Palace. Words by HORACE LENNARD. Invented and produced by OSCAR BARRETT.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO. Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chev. P. FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. In connection is AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama. During the afternoon Mrs. HUNT'S Lady Orchestra will perform.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS EXHIBITION.—Music all day from 12 to 10 P.M. Recitals by Mr. Mill on the New Organ from 12 to 2, and 6 to 7.30. Mr. SPENCER Inspiring Napoleon Now at Hand and Memorable Sitters. Portraits of the Queen sitting before her Majesty the QUEEN at Balmoral, on fifty different Instruments, from 2 to 4. The Grand Orchestra, conducted by Mr. HENRY TINNEY, from 4 to 5 and 7.30 to 10. Open from 10 till 10. Admission 1s.; children under twelve, 6d.

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ART GALLERY.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully laid-out grounds. The hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the office of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 2, LAWRENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM MORRIS ON "HOW I BECAME A SOCIALIST."

Lecturing last night at the Autonomie Club, Tottenham-court-road, Mr. William Morris delivered an autobiographical sketch dating from the time of his conversion to Socialistic principles. When a young man he was impressed with the large amount of suffering endured which ought to be prevented. Gradually the idea developed that his duty lay in regenerating his own art, a onerous task for one to undertake, and yet one he ventured upon. This determination was largely owing to the writings of John Ruskin, whose teachings furthered Mr. Morris's Socialism to an extent unintended by the Professor. The condition of modern life aroused his discontentment, awakened in him a desire for the equality of man. The steps which he took led to many quarrels with friends and out of many acquaintances. Year by year he had preached peaceable discontent. He had strong hopes for the future of this country. In the coming socialistic millennium one would see the sun rise without the fog obscuring the daylight. Mr. Morris looked forward to the time when true education would mean the learning of natural work, such as digging and ploughing, and when a man's choice of craft would be a natural selection. Proceeding to enumerate the ideal employments, agricultural labour received first place; then to domestic arts, building, upholstery, and intellectual arts, which last occupation should not prevent a man soiling his hands with honest manual toil. The poet and novel writer in the days to come will follow their craft merely as a pastime, utilising the main part of their time in labour more beneficial to the community at large.

MR. EDISON'S VERY LATEST.

Mr. Edison's latest invention seems somewhat appalling, and opinion will probably be divided upon the question whether it possesses more advantages or disadvantages. It is a phonographic clock—a clock that is to say, in which phonographs may be fitted which will utter any desired words at any given time. For instance it would call out the quarters in unmistakable tones, remind one of appointments, announce the dinner, &c., while at public meetings, it is contended, it would be invaluable and better than any chairman. Its cries of "Time" would admit of no appeal.

MR. JUSTICE HAWKINS AMONG THE BAR STUDENTS.

Mr. Justice Hawkins appeared in a new capacity (a London correspondent says) at the Middle Temple an evening or two since, when, to the astonishment of all assembled, he was present at six o'clock for dinner in the benchers' room; and, as the senior bencher, had to say grace. The members of the bar and the students there gathered looked on with extra interest as his lordship brought out his glasses to read the grace as set out on the card; and, when the dinner was over, there was a universal smile upon the part of the 150 or 200 present, as Sir Henry Hawkins so mingled the words as to invoke salvation for the Church, the Queen, and the Royal family, and to couple with it a hope for peace and plenty. On Sir Henry retiring from the hall he was accorded an enthusiastic cheer by the students.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

BARNUM and BAILEY'S FAREWELL.—We announced a brief season only when we opened our Exhibition in London; this because previous contracts made for our forthcoming American tour compelled an early return.

Although in the full tide of continuous and most flattering success, with the best portion of the season before us, and every indication of increasing prosperity, the time that will be necessarily consumed in our return voyage, and in preliminary arrangements for the opening of our season in America, make it absolutely imperative that our exhibition, at Olympia, should close on Feb. 15 next.

A most generous measure of patronage testifies to the sincerity of the many requests for a prolonging of our season; but to leave faith on both sides of the Atlantic, we must regretfully bid you farewell on the above date, hoping that our parting words may be found, and with sentiments of grateful appreciation of the generous and friendly welcome accorded us.

BBBB	A	RRRR	NN	N	U	U	M	M	SSS
B B	A A	R R	N N	N	U	U	MM	MM	S
BBBB	AAAA	RRRR	N	N N	U	U	M M	M	SSS
B B	A A	R R	N	NN	U	U	M	M	S
BBBB	A	R R	N	N	UUU		M	M	SSS

LAST FOUR WEEKS at OLYMPIA. His Greatest Show on Earth and Hippodrome.

IMRE KIRALFY'S "NERO" must positively CLOSE their illustrious London season, and only appearance in Europe, on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, and return to America. New attractions will be constantly added, and everything done to make the last weeks the most brilliant.

EXCURSIONS, at very cheap rates, will be run from all parts of Great Britain, and every facility offered for the accommodation of those coming from afar.

EVERY PERFORMANCE will be EQUALLY COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT. Nothing will be omitted. The recorded verdict of both Press and Public that "There was never anything like it" will be more than verified during the remainder of our stay. As to miss seeing it will be a life-long regret, remember that

BARNUM'S HOLIDAYS are DRAWING to a CLOSE. Now is the time to go. After Saturday, Feb. 15, you cannot see the Greatest Show on Earth. Barnum must then say "Farewell."

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre, balcony 1s. 6d., and 2s.; according to choice; upper circle, 2s. 6d.; grand circle and stalls, 3s.; numbered and reserved, 5s.; area, 5s., according to location. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat can be given, without extra charge of any kind, which the ticket can occupy and leave at will during the performance, without fear of any one else occupying it. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance millions can and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or at Pavilion. All except 1s. and 2s. seats booked one week in advance at principal booking offices, and at our official offices at Olympia and at Basil Trent's, 28, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in 1s. and 2s. seats.

FOURTH EDITION.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CHIEF RABBI.

A SIMPLE, UNIMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

"... I have lived; seen God's hand through a lifetime,
And all's for the best"—BROWNING'S "Saul."

The funeral of the late Dr. Nathan Marcus Pler, Chief Rabbi of the Jewish Church in England, takes place at Willesden Cemetery this afternoon. This morning the body was brought from 36, First Avenue, Brighton, where Dr. Adler died, to London, arriving at the London Bridge terminus shortly after eleven. Here a considerable number of persons had assembled on the Brighton arrival platform, most of them Jews. Upon the arrival of the train, a rush was made for the van which contained the coffin, and some difficulty was experienced in getting the coffin conveyed to the hearse. The latter was a particularly plain and unpretending one entirely devoid of gilding or other ornamentation of any kind. The coffin was simple in form, and stained a dull black. It was the wish of the late Chief Rabbi that there should be no spectacle in connection with his funeral, and he has in this respect has been fully carried out. The larger number of those present on the platform belonged to the poorer portions of the Jewish community, who attended full of the desire to show their respect for the Chief Rabbi's memory. Some wore pieces of crape on their arms; others had black bands around their shabby, brown hats. As the procession moved out of the station they took up their position immediately behind the hearse, and save for a few that turned back followed it into the cemetery. Others on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Stein, of Portsmouth, the Rev. B. Speirs (Rabbinical Assessor to the late Dr. Adler), the Rev. Jacob Rinovitch (another Assessor), Dr. Salomons, of Manchester, the Rev. L. Cohen, of the Borough Synagogue, Mr. Van Thall, and the Rev. H. Lipman (Chief Shochet). There were five mourning coaches, the elegance of which was in curious contrast to the hearse, which contained, among others, the following mourners:—The Rev. Marcus Adler, M.A. (the late Chief Rabbi's eldest son), Dr. Hermann Adler, Mr. Elkin Adler, M.A., Mr. and Mrs. Salomons, Mrs. Israel (of Berlin), Mrs. Sharp (of Paris), and Mrs. Stein (of Hamburg).

The procession passed slowly over the traffic-laden bridge, up King William-street, past the statue which stands at its head, and along Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street to the Great Synagogue in Duke's-place, Aldgate. The procession simply passed the building in which the late chief Rabbi officiated for so many years. There was no service or ceremony of any kind. The hearse it proceeded to the United Synagogue in Great Portland-street, Portland-place, where it was joined by a number of carriages containing the Council of the United Synagogue. No other halt was made until the procession arrived at the cemetery at Willesden.

The Jewish funeral service is simple in the extreme. The body rests in the mortuary while a few prayers are offered, and is then taken into the burying-ground and interred. The service is short and is, of course, read in Hebrew.

All this is in keeping with the late Chief Rabbi's wish, which is being so carefully regarded that it may be doubted whether even a funeral oration will be pronounced.

THE QUEEN AND SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* "hears on excellent authority that her Majesty has been greatly interested by the mission of Sister Rose Gertrude to the Hawaiian lepers. She first heard of the mission of this heroic girl from the Prince of Wales, and she has since ordered that all information bearing on it should be sent to her. No doubt, her Majesty will in some practical way show her interest in the work of Sister Rose Gertrude."

THE CANADIAN ANNEXATION QUESTION.

A Dahlei's telegram from Montreal says:—There are ample reasons for believing that Mr. Mercier, the leader of the French Canadian party, is preparing a move in the shape of a general demonstration in favour of annexation to the United States.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Ottawa says:—"In the Dominion House of Commons yesterday, amid frequent interruptions by the French members and scenes of su dued excitement, the first read ng was passed of a bill to abolish the dual official language which at present exists in the British North-West territories. The Premier appealed to members not to comment on the bill until its second re dig.

RUMOURED REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says:—*The Dix-Neuvième Siècle* to day says that according to intelligence received by a Swiss newspaper from a resident in Costa Rica a revolution broke out on Thursday last, the Government being upset by the rebels, who seized power. The narrator states that the scene on Thursday night was a most horrible one.

FOUR JUDGES ILL.

Baron Huddleston and Lord Justice Bowen are absent from the Queen's Bench Division to-day owing to indisposition. There are now four judges *hors de combat*, the others being justices Stephen and Cave.

TOM MANN REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS.

THE CASE FOR THE DOCKERS.

Mr. Tom Mann, in a letter to the *Times*, says:—The strike which is at this moment pending is confined to one wha f also e, affecting only some 400 or 500 men out of 35,000. That the proprietors of Bay's Wharf did not take the request for consistent payment for meal-times as involving bad faith on our part is proved by their letter to us dated December 7, 1889. Moreover, they themselves are certainly guilty of a breach of the agreement with regard to payment of overtime. As to the statement that t e men have made "a demand for three-quarters of an hour for dinner-time and pay for the same," Mr. Mann says: We have asked them for payment for half an hour dinner-time, but no offer whatever has been made to meet our demand. So far from "tearing up the agreement, 'with out notice, argument, or debate,' the facts are these. Early in December Mr. Hugh C. Smith to'd us: "We cannot consent to pay this large sum (for meal-times) unless it is also paid by the dock companies and our other competitors." Recognising the fairness of this argument, we concentrated our efforts on Mr. Smith's competitors, with the result that in every case in which the negotiations are concluded we have obtained the payment for dinner time as asked for. The agreement of September 14 was regarded by all concerned as a compromise to get over the principal difficulties which stood in the way of resumption of work and so terminate the great strike. Many of those who signed the agreement did so as a protesting minority (among whom were Messrs. Burns, Tillett, and the saine side delegates and myself), urging that this matter of meal times should be left for subsequent consideration. That this view was also taken by the employers is proved by the fact that Colonel Birt (Millwall) and Mr. Grimsh (Surrey Commercial) both signed, in December last, an agreement to pay half an hour dinner-time on and after the 1st of January, which they have been carrying out ever since. Why should seven weeks ago that if the men worked satisfactorily the directors would be prepared to consider extending the payment for meal-times to the day workers also. This was in the presence of Mr. W. E. Hubbard and several other directors. As to the tyranny said to be exercised by the union in restricting the number of its members and refusing to allow non-unionists to work, there has been already enrolled in very short time 6,000 labourers, and they are still at work. It is totally untrue that we in any way ignore the opinion of those gentlemen who calls us as mediators during the great strike. "We have nothing to fear from the verdict of any persons who will take as much trouble to investigate facts and approach these questions with as much impartiality as did those gentlemen."

THE PELICAN CLUB COMMITTEE AGAIN ACCEPTS OFFICE.

A general meeting of members of the Pelican Club was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing a committee to fill the places of those gentlemen who had resigned a fortnight ago in consequence of what they regarded as previous meeting the committee appointed to inquire into Mr. Abington's conduct in connection with the Smith-Slavin pri e fight at Bruges presented a report, which was not accepted. On that occasion the Marquis of Queensberry moved that the examination into Mr. Abington's conduct should be reopened and continued by the committee from the point at which it left off, but he afterwards accepted another proposal that the matter should be thrashed out at the Club, and to be referred back to the committee for further consideration, and that they be instructed to report to a general meeting to be convened one month from that date. This amendment was carried by a large majority, and the committee, regarding it as a vote of want of confidence, resigned in a body. Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Sir J. W. Ramsden, and was largely attended. The proceedings were private, but the Press Association is informed that the Marquis of Queensberry, in course of a short statement, said he did not understand the resolution he moved at the last meeting would come into conflict with the report of the committee, and upon further consideration of the matter he now desired to withdraw it. The old committee were thereupon invited to return to office, and upon being applied to by them they consented to do so. It is understood the club will not make any further inquiry into the matter.

A PRISONER'S LEAP FROM A TRAIN.

Upon the application of the German police, Michael Schueber was arrested in New York on Tuesday on the charge of having murdered a man in Bavaria last year. He was placed in charge of one of the police, and the instructions to take the prisoner to New York, where the necessary arrangements for extradition would be made. During the journey yesterday morning the detective's attention was momentarily distracted from the prisoner, and without a moment's hesitation Schueber jumped from the train, which was running at forty miles an hour. The train was stopped, and the guard and railway officials walked back along the line, expecting to find Schueber either dead or terribly injured. To their surprise they could find no trace of him, and it was evident that he had escaped without serious injury, and had fled to an adjacent wood.

CRACK PLAY BY MR. VERNON'S CRICKET TEAM.

News has just come to hand of the best performance yet accomplished by Mr. G. F. Vernon's cricket team in India. Playing against an eleven of Northern India at Allahabad, the Englishmen had to go in in the last innings to make 197 runs to win, and bit out the number for the loss of only four wickets. The chief credit was due to Mr. L. G. Walker, the well-known Midlesex amateur, who scored no fewer than 108 out of the 197. Up to the present time the tour of Mr. Vernon's team has been a most successful one, not a single defeat having been sustained.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF INFLUENZA IN VILLAGES.

A correspondent writes:—The influenza has descended upon the little town of Stantonbury, near Wolverton, in the form of a plague, there being upwards of 500 out of a popular on of about 5,000 afflicted with the complaint in various types, some very severe, and others of a milder description. Up to last night 300 out of 2,300 hands employed by the London and North Western Railway Company at Wolverton were on the sick list, there being 136 new cases since Monday, and the effects of the epidemic are causing much delay and inconvenience in the railway workshops, particularly where there is machinery. Several cases of pneumonia of a serious nature are reported as the after effects of the malady. The infant population at Wolverton is also largely affected with the complaint, and it has been found necessary to close the elementary schools, many of the children being absent from their classes. From Wolverton the disease has penetrated into several of the outlying villages, and at Calverton, three miles away, the schools have had to be closed and there is not a house but what has one or more patients.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PARTICK DIVISION.

The campaign in the Partick division has begun in earnest. Sir Charles Tennant in his address, which will be published to-day, says he is a staunch Liberal and a faithful follower of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Parker Smith, the Unionist candidate, in his address supports Church Establishment, the Irish policy of the Government, and its foreign policy. He advocates a further reform of the rules of procedure, and would give the ratepayers full control over the licensing system. He will address a meet ng of the electors on Monday night, and Sir Charles Tennant will hold his first meeting on Tuesday.

MR. SPURGEON'S RETURN.

Mr. Spurgeon, who was to have left Mentone on Tuesday on his return to England, is confined to his room by an attack of sciatica, and has been obliged to postpone his journey. Although the cold rainy weather, which seems to have set in after a fortnight's really brilliant sunshine, is against him, he fully hopes to get home in time to preach at the Tabernacle on Sunday week.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

The Queen has approved, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, the names of the following gentlemen for appointment to the rank of Queen's Counsel:—Sir Augustus Stephenson, K.C.B., Sir William Hardman, Edmund Macrory, Albert Venn Dicey, Cyril Dodd Richard Ouseley Blake Lane, Sidney Woolf, Charles Alfred Cripps, and Richard Burdon Haldane, Esquires.

THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION COUNCIL.

So much interest was felt in the results of the various protests upon which the football Association Council had to adjudicate last evening, that the premises of that body were uncomfortably inundated three or four hours the meeting lasted. The appeals in which the two Sunderland clubs took part were disposed of, but the complaint lodged by West Bromwich Albion against the stare of the Accrington ground took so long a time to settle that there seemed a prospect of a very late sitting. The Accrington representative refused to avail his club of the permission to play on Monday, and as Notts County had also a tie to play on Saturday, the postponement of the League contest between those two clubs will suit both of them. In West Bromwich, however, the case is very different, as they have a League fixture with Everton, who may naturally object to have to arrange a match at two days' notice. Preston North End were again very lucky in the draw; indeed, not one of the four leading League clubs have reason to complain.

M. Déroulède has gone to Jersey to visit General Boulanger.—*Reuter.*

It is suggested that Mr. Stanley should be invited to preside at one of the meetings of the Bangor Disteadfod.

THE CLEVELAND STREET CASE.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

At Bow-street police court this morning, the hearing of the charge against Arthur Newton, a solicitor, of Frederick Taylerson, his clerk, and Adolphus Jacobs, an interpreter, of conspiring to defeat the ends of Justice in connection with certain proceedings at 19, Cleveland-street, was resumed before Vaughan. Mr. Horace Avory (instructed by the Treasury) again appeared to prosecute; Mr. C. F. Gill defended Newton; while Mr. St. John Wontner represented the other defendants. The case for the prosecution was closed on Friday, the 10th inst., when the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

Mr. Gill said he proposed to address the magistrate with the view to showing even if the evidence already given were incapable of contradiction the offence of conspiracy had not been proved; and to inducing the magistrate to refrain from sending the case for trial. Mr. Newton wished to take the whole responsibility upon himself. Taylerson was a very young clerk, who had only obeyed his employer's instructions. De Galla was employed to make inquiries in this case, as he had been previously engaged. It would be proved conclusively that Taylerson and De Galla had had no connection. Mr. Gill then proceeded to give the history of the case from July 4. He said that the whole mischief and scandal which had been caused to the country was the result of inspector Abberline's initial blunder in not acting promptly upon the information which the three boys Swincoe, Thickbroom, and Wright gave at the Post-office, and allowing Hammond to escape a few days afterwards. The house was not watched nor was Hammond followed: in fact, every opportunity was given to the man to leave the country. On July 7 the inspector had arrested Swincoe—who could have been apprehended before—and this man had confessed that he had warned Hammond. After that the case was bandied about between the Treasury and the police, and now for both Mr. Newton was to be sacrificed to the public as a propitiation. Every opportunity was given to Veck to escape. No steps were taken against him until August 19, although the information on which the warrant was taken out was given on July 4. Hammond by this time had escaped to a country where his offence was not indictable, and whence he could not be extradited—the only conspiracy included in the Extradition Treaty being conspiracy to murder. Mr. Newton did not know that he had been going on the 4th August and September until he heard from De Galla, whom he had instructed to inquire which individual was responsible for the statement that the Old Bailey trial had been hurried through, and for the spreading of accusations against innocent persons who could be absolutely debarred from answering them. Counsel had never heard of anything more outrageous and scandalous than the proceedings adopted during August by the police in taking infamous young scoundrels like Swincoe to stand outside the St. James's Club for five hours night after night. Why, no man's name was safe under such circumstances. No one could understand anyone leaving the country unless actions were to be made for infamous charges against every one of random accusations were to be made. Inspector Abberline's duty was only then plain. Mr. Newton had been instructed to inquire the source of the rumours affecting one of his clients. Lord Arthur Somerset's name had been freely mentioned in this case. He had known the lad Allies in a situation where he had been guilty of theft. Lord Arthur Somerset had he put the youth—then and afterwards. When his name was coupled with the scandal, what was there unreasonable in Mr. Newton instructing Taylerson to make inquiries about him, and perhaps to deliver him from the thraldom of terror of the police? Mr. Gill then argued that Taylerson's interview with Allies on September 25 was not prompted by sinister motives. His client's conduct had been on every occasion quite unimpeachable. He had only done what he had in the belief that he was absolutely entitled to. The Treasury officials had been wilfully misled by the police. After calm consideration he had no hesitation in saying that Hanks had wilfully and deliberately sworn to a lie, and he could not understand how Abberline did not know this. Of course Abberline would not tell a blunt lie.

THE SICK BISHOPS.

The *Guardian* hears that of the Bishop of St. Albans there are very good accounts. At the beginning of last week he was able to leave his bedroom, and on Thursday, the day being very fine at Danbury, he was able to drive out in a carriage. He is considered to be better now than he has been for several months. The Bishop of Sodor and Man has recovered from his recent illness, and he was able to take his place as senior member of the Council in the Tynwald Court yesterday week.

A NORTH LONDON TIN WORKS BURNED DOWN.

Shortly after half past ten last night a fire broke out on the second floor of a large building at the corner of Clerkenwell-road and St. John street, known as the Coronet Tin Works. The names spread rapidly, and at one time the whole of the premises of Messrs Linley and Biggs, cycle manufacturers, whose goods represent ing thousands of pounds are stored, seemed to be in great danger. Mounted police had to be used to keep back the crowd that soon gathered. It included Mr. Gainsford Bruce and Mr. Bigwood, M.P.'s. It was not long before the whole of the roof fell in, and the streets on each side of the building were covered with fallen brickwork. Fortunately no one of the employ's lived in the house. The damage to property is roughly estimated at £20,000. For brilliance of illumination and exciting scenes (fortunately without loss of life) the destruction of Messrs. Hudden's works has not been equalled by any fire that has occurred in London for a long time past.

£1,000 WORTH OF JEWELLERY CARRIED OFF.

Braunstone Hall, near Leicester, the residence of Captain Pochin, was entered by burglars last night, and £1,000 worth of jewellery stolen. The thieves got away undetected.

AMERICAN IRRIGATION WITH ENGLISH CAPITAL.

A Daily61's telegram from San Francisco says:—An English syndicate is preparing to irrigate and colonise the Mojave desert.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL BOULANGER.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says:—General Boulanger, while pacing his room—a habit of his while talking to visitors—struck his head against a chandelier and received a serious wound in the forehead, which bled profusely. His doctor has ordered complete repose for a few days but no complication is feared. The accident occurred on Monday last, but it has been kept a secret.

THE MURDER OF M. GOUFFE.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris this morning says:—Gabrielle Bompard, the mistress of the man Eyraud, who is suspected of being the murderer of M. Gouffe, gave herself up to the police yesterday. She stated that she left France in company with Eyraud for North America in August last, and visited successively New York, Chicago, Orleans, and Quebec. At the latter place she heard of the suspicions attaching to her, and consequently resolved to return to France in order to vindicate her conduct. On being brought before the examining magistrate, Bompard described the circumstances of the murder and the place in which it had been committed. She stated that the assassin was alone in number but that Eyraud had only been used as an instrument by others. In consequence of her statement several arrests are reported to have been made last night. It is rumoured that Eyraud is also in Paris.

THE GERMAN SOCIALIST BILL.

The *Deutsches Tageblatt* of to-day states that the Government will withdraw the Socialist Bill if the Reichstag rejects the clause concerning the right of expulsion.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—SIX MEN KILLED.

Shortly after five o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrible explosion took place at the powder mill at Roslin, near Edinburgh, by which six men were killed and a number seriously injured. The shock was felt a distance of several miles. The cause of the explosion, which originated in the mixing room, is not yet known.

THE COLLAPSE OF A TEMPLE.—TERRIBLE SCENE.

The theatre collapse in Shantung, China, occurred on October 12. The temple where the performance was being held stands on the high terrace in the middle of the town. A hill was once there, but it had all been cut away, except the portion on which the temple stands. During the performance the entire wall gave way, either from being defective or from the great pressure above, and the whole mass of women, men, and children were hurled to the street below. The people who had first fallen, some of whom had escaped with only bruises, were killed outright a moment later by their comrades falling upon them. Many died of suffocation, and others were stunned or killed by being trampled upon by their fellows while trying to escape. All the time the immense blocks of stone and concrete from the broken wall continued to fall with deadly force—heads were burst open, bodies crushed, arms and legs broken, and in many cases almost severed from the body. Two hundred dead bodies have already been taken from the ruins and it is thought that the list of the dead may number 200.

ARREST OF THE "JUBILEE PLUNGER."

The Nice correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—Mr. Ernest Benson was arrested in Nice last night. A cheque, value £1,000, upon a London bank, in the name of a well-known yachtsman now on the Riviera, was presented at one of the principal banks here on the 17th inst., and paid by them, as it is alleged, to one Ernest Benson. Yesterday the bank learned by telegraph that the cheque was forged. Mr. Benson was at the principal club here when the arrest took place, and had just returned from the races. The Procureur of the Republic in Nice has telegraphed to Mr. Benson's relatives in London.

MR. ERNEST BENSON.

A correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Mentone:—"Mr. Benson went to the Credit Lyonnais, in Nice, last Friday, with a cheque for £1,000, purporting to be signed by Captain Hargreaves. The cheque was cashed and sent to London in due course; but the manager of the Credit Lyonnais received a telegram yesterday saying that the cheque was a forgery. Benson in the meanwhile had told his friends that he had been winning largely at play, having up till then been very short of money. He attended the races each day, and yesterday evening went to the Cercle de la Méditerranée and played baccarat as usual. The police came and arrested him there, and he is at present in prison. If the charge be true, it is singular that knowing as he must have done the inevitable consequences of his act, he should have made no attempt to leave the country before the cheque came back."

A MARRIAGE AT THE BROMPTON ORATORY.

The first important wedding that has been solemnised at the Brompton Oratory since the completion of the new high altar took place this morning in the presence of a large company, in which, though Catholics predominated, there were many who are outside the Roman Catholic communion. The floral decorations were on a gorgeous scale, and in harmony with the magnificent splendour of the high altar and sanctuary. The marriage was between Lewis Henry Hugh Clifford, ninth Baron Clifford and a count of the old German Empire, of Ugbrooke Park, Chudleigh, Devon, and Court House, Cannington, Somerset, and Miss Mabel Towneley, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Towneley, of 13, Upper Grosvenor-street, and the late Lieut.-Colonel John Towneley, M.P. The ceremony was conducted by the Right Rev. the Hon. Charles Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, assisted by the Rev. Walter Clifford, Canon of the Oratory, and the Rev. Mr. Hon. Lord Camoys was the bridegroom's best man, and the bride, who wore a magnificent bridal dress, was given away by her brother, Mr. Towneley. She had no bridesmaids, but her train was borne by two pages—the Hon. Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, eldest son of Lord Camoys, and the Hon. Rudolph Edmund Aloysius Fielding, eldest son of Viscount Fielding. They wore costumes of red plush, after Vandyke. The reception and wedding breakfast afterwards took place at the town house of the bride's mother, 15, Upper Grosvenor-street, at which between 250 and 300 guests were present; and by an early train Lord and Lady Clifford left for Devonshire to spend the honeymoon at Ugbrooke Park, Chudleigh. The wedding presents numbered over 300.

SEVERE COLLISION IN PENARTH ROADS.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF ONE OF THE VESSELS.

Last evening an alarming collision occurred in the Penarth Roads between the steamer *Lord Derby*, of Liverpool, from Benisaf for Cardiff, and the *Henry Strand*, a vessel of about 1,000 tons burden. The former vessel was beached, and the crew managed to save all their effects; but the fate of the other vessel is uncertain. The crew of the *Lord Derby* believed she sank immediately, all hands being lost. No cries were heard, and the collision was so severe that the vessel must have been too much disabled to proceed on her voyage. The *Lord Derby* was badly holed below the water-mark in the fore part of after bulkhead and commenced to fill at once. Orders were given for full speed ahead, and the vessel was beached on Penarth sands about twenty-five minutes after occurrence.

THE GALE ROUND THE COAST.

LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS IN DISTRESS.

During the storm on the coast of county Cork the sea was never before known to run so high. The lighthouse keepers on the Fastnet Rock were yesterday observed through a telescope flying flags of distress. Their tender vessel has been unable to venture near the rock to supply them with provisions for several days, and it is feared that they are in a lamentable plight. The rock is seven miles from any land, is of small dimensions, and is quite unapproachable except in fine weather.

Yesterday evening a tug towed into Dublin Bay the *Sardinian*, a wooden vessel of 1,543 tons, bound to Quebec with a cargo of coal. She has suffered extensive damage from the recent gale.

STREETS FLOODED.

The full force of the gale was felt at Teignmouth last night, both in the river and the Channel. The high tide flooded the streets, and the greater part of the town was under water for several hours.

A CHURCH SURROUNDED BY THE TIDE.

Owing to the continued westerly gales and heavy sea, the tide at Ilfracombe this morning rose to an unusual height and flooded the whole of the Quay district, doing considerable damage. The ordinary rise should have been 25 ft., but to-day it was 27 ft., and the sea entered many houses by the quay, in some cases making a clean sweep through and rushing out at the back. The Roman Catholic Church is flooded, and the street outside is impassable.

THE OVERDUE VESSELS.

Considerable anxiety begins to be felt for many overdue steamships, and there are nearly thirty such. The chief among them was the *Servia*, of the Cunard Line, which left Liverpool on the 11th; but all anxiety concerning her was dispelled by the announcement that she had been sighted of Sandy Hook this morning. She reports a very bad passage.

The officers of the National Line say that they do not feel alarmed about the *Erin*, though somewhat anxious. She is a staunch ship, capable of weathering the heaviest gales. No news of her has been received at any of Lloyd's stations or elsewhere up to the present.

The steamer bound East with only one mast standing, which the *Gallia* is reported to have sighted, is believed to have been either the *Baltimore* or the *Kissimore* of the line between Baltimore and London. Vessels of this line carry emigrants and freight.

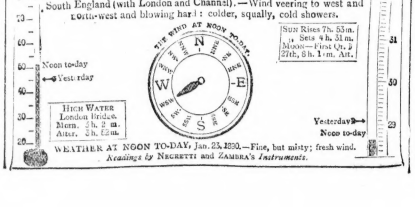
Advices from Halifax say that the steamer *Egypt* put into that port yesterday, short of coal. The captain reports that at times the waves swept clear over the vessel. He says the weather was the worst he had met with for many years. The *Rhaetia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, and the *Sorrento* also put into Halifax yesterday morning for coal. The captains report terrible weather.

MDME. TREBELLI.

Mdme. Antoinette Trebelli has been suffering from severe indisposition, which has prevented her from fulfilling several important engagements, amongst them being that with Mr. Maybrick's concert party. The lady, however, is now thoroughly restored, and hopes to very soon reappear before the public.

THE FORTHCOMING PEACE CONGRESS IN LONDON.

The date of the Peace Congress, which is this year to be held in London, has been approximately fixed for the end of July. Peace services in a number of the metropolitan churches are also arranged, on Sunday are to be a new feature in connection with the gathering. It is expected that this year there will be a considerable attendance of all sections of Continental sympathisers, and a large committee has been formed to undertake the arrangement of the programme.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER
South England (with London and Channel).—Wind veering to west and
North-west and blowing hard; colder, squally, cold showers.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY
Sun Rises 7h. 53m.
Sets 4h. 31m.
Moon—First Qr. 2
27th, 5h. 11m. Aft.
Noon to-day
Yesterday
HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 2h. 7 m.
After. 2h. 22m.
Yesterday
Noon to-day
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 23, 1890.—Fine, but misty; fresh wind.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Once o'clock.

BANK RATE 6 PER CENT.—STOCK MARKETS IRREGULAR.—CHANGES SLIGHT.—QUIET BUSINESS.

The Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning made no alteration in the official minimum, which therefore remains at 6 per cent. In the open market the supply of money is now very short, owing to the rate at which the revenue collections are being made, and there is a good demand for advances at 5½ to 6 per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is a trifle harder at 4⅜ to 4½ per cent., but little business is secured at the higher figure. The discount rate would probably have hardened up before now had it not been for the expectation that the Government will shortly release cash in connection with Treasury bill operations and of the receipt of gold from Russia.

Stock Exchange markets present an undecided appearance, and there is no distinct tendency except in the American Railway market, where prices are all higher. Consols and other high-class investment stocks are steady without quotable alteration. In the Home Railway market quotations are no doubt, though in one or two instances a slight advance is shown. Brighton Deferred continues to be offered on the remarks made at yesterday's meeting, but South Eastern Deferred is firm. Foreign stocks are dull and prices are not quite maintained. Advices from Buenos Ayres report a decline in the gold premium to 115¾ per cent. American Railways are decidedly stronger, and an all-round improvement in prices is shown. Union Pacific Common is the most active line. The Government directors of this company are urging the desirability and necessity of an early adjustment of the claims of the Government on the company in respect of the subsidy debt, giving as a reason that by the year 1897, the time of the average maturity of the various subsidy bonds, the debt will have been increased to a sum utterly beyond the ability of the company to pay. The directors favour the Outhwaite Bill and recommend its passage. Trunks are dull notwithstanding a better traffic than anticipated, and Mexican Railway issues are weak.

The Berlin subscription list for the bonds of the Ottoman Railway Company of Anatolia was closed yesterday, having been over-subscribed. The London list will open to-day.

The proposed syndicate in the carpet trade of Kidderminster is still being prosecuted. It is stated that the capital will exceed a million and a half sterling.

The letters of allotment and regret in the Harmony Gold Fields (Limited) have been posted.

The Stock Exchange Committee have decided to increase the entrance fee for all new members after March 25 next to 500 guineas. Clerks of four years' standing will not have their entrance fee increased.

After protracted negotiations, the Eastern Telegraph Company has made a satisfactory agreement with the British and French Governments for a renewal of the lease of their special wire from London to Marseilles. The company will make a small annual saving in the cost of the wire. The company has secured the right for twenty years to land cables on the coast of France. Press rates will be introduced between France and her Eastern possessions of Cochin China, Annam, and Tonquin.

The Secretary of the Union Steam Ship Company (Limited) informs us that the vessels of the line's reading-room at South African House, 94 to 96, Bishopsgate-street, E.C. (the new London offices of the company) is now ready for the use of gentlemen, for appointments, correspondence, &c.

The interest guaranteed by the Brazilian Government for the half-year ending December 31 last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, has been received on the 4½ per cent. first and debenture bonds of the Ceará Harbour Corporation (Limited), and the interest warrants will be sent to the shareholders in the course of a few days.

The Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Company (Limited) have received a further cablegram from their managers in Rio, as follows:—Balance revenue received (about £70,500), exchange 25⅜. This payment, together with that of last month, amounting to a total of about £100,000, comprises the half-year's revenue, due direct from the Government this month.

TRAFFICS.—Grand Trunk (main line), £562 *increase*; Chicago and Grand Trunk, £2,643 *increase*; Detroit section, £229 *increase*.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened firm, with a fair demand; Probable sales 10,000 bales. Futures are one to two points up.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Increased*: Great Northern "A" ⅝, South Eastern Deferred ⅛, North Western and Midland ⅛. *Receded*: Brighton Deferred and North Eastern ¼, Caledonians and Great Western and North British Preference ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises*: French Three and Four and a Half per Cents, ⅛ each and Turkish Group 2 ⅛. *Receded*: Egyptian Unified ⅛, the Preference ⅛, Hungarian Gold, Peruvian 1870, Portuguese and Spanish ⅛ and Turkish Group 1 ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved*: Lake Shore and Louisville and Nashville ⅛, Erie Second Mortgage ½, the shares ⅛, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅜, Reading shares ⅜, the First Income Bonds ¼, New York Central, Atlantic Firsts, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Union Pacific shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND EUROPEAN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Grand Trunk Ordinary 1.16, Lower Canada and Trunk Third Preference ½, Mexican Ordinary ⅛, and Londonderry-Venetian ⅛.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Rises*: Suez Canal ½, and De Beers ¼. *Receded*: Rio Tinto ¼, Ottoman Bank and Mason and Barry 1.16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		Chat. & Preference	107¾ ¾
Consols (2½), money	97⅝ ⅜	North Western	170 ½
Do account	97⅝ ⅜	South Western	180 ½
Do. 1903	105½ 105	Manchester & Sheffield	88 ½
4½ per Cent	104¾ 9⅝	Do. A	81½ ½
Local Loan Stock	102⅛ 3½	Met. Consolidated	70 ½
India 3½ per Cent	98 ⅝	Do. District	30 ⅝
Do. 4½ p. c. Stg	72 ⅜	Midland	126 ½
Egyptian Guar.	101¾ ⅝	North British Pref	78 ¼
Met. (£1, Paid)	108¾ ¼	Do. Def.	84½ ⅞
Do. 5 p. c.	120 ½ xd	North Eastern	170¾ ¾
Birmingham Corp. St.	113 ⅓	North Stafford	112 ¼
Liverpool	142¾ ⅛	South Eastern	129 ⅜
FOREIGN STOCKS.		Do. Deferred	103½ ⅜
Argent. (6) pm. 1133	85½ ⅝	Tail Vale, 1133	87 93
Do. 4 p.c. Scrip	6	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.	
Do. Treasury	93½ 4½	Canada Pacific	73 ¼
Austrian Gold	95 ⅛	Can. Pacific Shares	35¾ ⅜
Do. Silver	78 ⅛	Chic. Milwaukee, Pf	70¾ ¼
Belg. Stg. (5)	71½ 8¼	Denver & Rio Grande	16½ 17½
Do. 4 p.c.	8 8⅝ ds	Do. Pref.	44 ½
Brazil 5 p.c.	103½ ⅜	Illinois Shares	122 3
Do. Cedulas 5	67 ⅜	Lake Shore	107¾ 8⅝
Buenos Ayres 6	103 8	Obiock Mississippi	21¾ 2¼
Costa Rica A	92 ¼	Lexington Nash.	69¾ ¼
Do. B	81 91	Mex. Cen. New Ord.	71 ½
Egyptian Stg. Dep.	93½ ⅛	Mex. Sou. & Exas	10¾ ⅞
Do. Unified	103½ ⅜	N.Y. Cen. Shares	107¾ ⅛
Do. Preference	108¾ ⅜	New York Ontario	19¾ ½
Do. Daira Sanieh	86½ ⅞	Erie Shares	27 ⅝
French 5 p. c. Rente	86⅝ 7	Do. Sec. Mort.	105¾ ¾
Do. 4½ p.c. Rents	103½ 6	New Sth. Wales Def.	42¾ 3¾
Greek 5 p.c. Hill	89¾ ⅛	N.Y.P. & Ost. M.	34¾ ⅛
Hong Kong Rents	100¾ ¾	North Pacific Pref.	70¾ ⅜
Italian	93½ ⅝	Pennsylvania Sh.	54¾ ⅝
Mexican 6 per c 1888	91 ¾	Philadelphia & Read.	17¾ ⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c.	17¾ ⅛	Do. Preference	71 ⅛
Do. 4p.c.	25¾ ⅛	Union Pacific	63¾ ⅛
Portuguese	26½ ⅛	Wabash Pref. ex dcs	28¾ ⅜
Russian 5 p. c. 1133	91 ⅛	Do. Gen. Mort.	53 ⅜
Spanish 4 p.c.	71⅞ 72	Grand Trunk Def.	13¾ ¼
Turkish 1858	20¾ ⅜	Do. First Pref.	74¾ 3⅝
Series A	39¾ 40¾	Do. Second Pref.	49¾ ⅜
Series B	38 ¾	Do. Third Pref.	23 ¾
Series D	39¾ ⅝	Do. Guaranteed	78¾ ⅜
4½ p.c. Lots	14¾ ⅜	Mexican Ordinary	25½ ⅜
1 p.c. Defences	10¾ ⅛	Do. First Pref.	63¾ 1⅜
1 p.c. Priority	9⅜ ⅞	Ob. 6s. 2nd Pref.	12¾ 3⅛
Uruguay Unified	71¾ ⅞	Lombardo-Venet	10½ ⅜
Virginia Funded	41 ⅛	Nitrate Railway	13½ ¼
Do. 3½ p.c.	20¾ ¾	BANKS.	
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		Alliance Bank	151 154
Caledonian	123½ ⅞	City Bank	224 5⅝
Great Eastern	49¾ ⅞	Consolidated Bank	8¼ 9
Great Northern	151½ ⅜	Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16 5/16
Do. A	134¾ ⅜	London and County	51 ¼
Great Western	169¾ ⅜	Union of London	42 ⅝
Holland Barrow	98¾ ⅜	London and West	214¾ 5½
Lancashire & York	131½ 5½	London Joint Stock	41 2
Brighton Ordinary	119 61	National Provincial	54 ¼
Brighton A	122 ¾	Stand. Bank, S. Africa	93½ 1⅜
Chatham (Consolidated	22 ¾		

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Felt's Asbestos	13⅞ 15½	Oceana Land	13½ ⅝
San Jorge	9 ⅝	Sutherland Reef	4½ ⅝
Tarapaca Water	11½ ½	Transvaal Land	1 1/16 3/16
City and Suburban	9¼ 10¼	G. F. & S. Africa	3½ ⅜
Jumper's Gold	1⅛ ⅛	Exploring Co.	1¾ ⅛
Jubilee	9⅛ ⅜	Rothschild's Exploration	4¼ ⅜
Salisbury	1⅜ ⅛	Southern Land	3½ ⅜
Rolfe	1⅜ ⅝	Eastman's Ordinary	11⅜ 15¾
Lisboa Berlyn	9⅛ ⅜	Elmore's Copper, &c.	6 ¾

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	3⅜	4⅜
Mysore Reefs	2	⅜
Oceanas	2 1/16	3/16
Cape Copper	⅝	⅜
Namaqua	2½	⅜
Rio Tinto Deferred	9¾	⅜
Rio Tinto	16⅝	⅛
Montana Claims	1⅝	⅛
Delhoro Investment	20¾	⅛
San Cosme Regua	18⅜	0

TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	51	2
Do. Pref.	99	½
Brazilian Submarine	12	⅛
Direct Unit. States	10½	⅛
Eastern	13¾	14½
Ditto Extension	10¾	11
National Telephone	6¾	⅛
Globe Teleg. Trust	97½	⅜

TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	13⅜	⅝
London Street	12	⅛
London Tramways	14⅜	15⅜
North Metropolitan	14	⅜

WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	213	9
East London	181	13
Grand Junction	178	80
Kent	22⅜	24
Lambeth	182	6
New River, New	89⅜	90⅜
Shiwei & Yantsai	8½	10
W. Middlesex	213	5

GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	51
Imp. Continental	215	18
South Metro. A	233	5
Do. B	219	3
Do. C	180	80
London Electric	3⅜	⅜
Metropolitan	4¾	5

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8¾	⅛
Guinness and Co.	83½	84
Hotchkiss	7⅛	⅜
Bryant and May	13¾	14
Spanish Patents	8⅛	⅜
Anglo-American	12	⅛
Primitive Nitrate	10¾	⅛
Salt Union Shares	19¾	⅛
P. and O. Stm. Def.	213	18
Royal Mail Steam	78	9
Nat. Discount Co.	14	⅛
Hudson's Bay	19¾	20
Suez Canal	94¾	½
Ottoman Bank	12	⅛
London and S. W.	147	150
London and S. Afr.	5⅜	⅜

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The Irish have not been forgotten in the arrangements for the forthcoming Gladstone wedding, as the order for the *lingerie* trousseau for Miss Stuart Rendel has been given to Mrs. Ernest Hart's Donegal peasants. The trousseau is not a large one, I am informed, but everything is of the finest linen, lightly and daintily trimmed with torchon or Valenciennes lace. Lady readers will possibly be interested to hear what a lady representative adds—namely, that "Several of the garments are cut on the same model as the Duchess of Fife's, and the bodices are remarkably pretty. They are cut square, and have lace sleeves. The lace in front is arranged to form a wide V. Four dozen handkerchiefs, half a dozen of which are silk, have lovely hand-embroidered borders." This embroidery is done by the clever fingers of the poor women of Donegal, whom Mrs. Ernest Hart has trained.

⁂

There are certain details of the Prince of Wales's late visit to Bournemouth which (writes a correspondent) I believe remain still unchronicled, and which I hope you will permit me to supply. One of the triumphal arches displayed in superscription the words, "I was sick, and ye visited me." Further, on the occasion of the Prince's visit to St. Peter's Church, he was received at the church door by the clergy in surplices; in fact, with the ceremonial observed on the reception of a corpse. The Prince must be accustomed to exhibitions of quaint vulgarity, but he seemed unnerved and ill at ease at this extraordinary ritual.

⁂

Apropos of an article published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a day or two ago on "How 'Spy' Caricatures," two different correspondents have sent me some clever caricatures by their late friend, Mr. Franz Goedecker, who as "Goe" contributed several cartoons to *Vanity Fair*. Each of my correspondents favours me also with a copy of the following letter, which was addressed to Mr. Goedecker by Mr. Ruskin, and which, I believe, has not before been published:—

Brantwood, March 28, 1883.

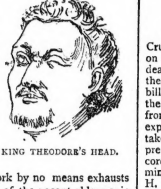
My dear Sir,—I am greatly interested by the photographs you have sent me from your very clever drawings, but they are to me anything but "jokes." I see no matter of merriment either in the weakness of age or the abortions of vulgar form; and I sincerely hope that you will not waste your real powers in pandering to the malice or the stupidity of those people who *do*. If you add to your present gift of seizing grotesque or abnormal character the skill proper to a painter, you might take a position of most useful influence in representing the evils and dangers of our great cities and manufactories: and you might win for yourself such an honourable fame as that of Hogarth, instead of the momentary praise of amusing the idleness of evening parties.—Believe me, faithfully yours, JOHN RUSKIN.

⁂

"The sneeze fiend," as the influenza has been called in the papers, is, according to Dr. Thompson, best known to be absent when you sneeze. In this epidemic the victims cough, they never sneeze. The malady, according to the Gresham College lecturer, originated in the decomposed bodies of the million Chinese drowned in the province of Honan in 1888. Their dust being sown as it were in the living bodies of dogs and horses[developed the influenza microbe, which is now troubling us. The horse epidemic of last autumn was thus our present influenza in making.

⁂

Turning over an old collection of photographs (writes a correspondent) I came across a curious presentment which is deeply interesting just now, when we are all engaged in paying homage to the memory of the hero of Magdala. It is a sketch of Theodore, the Negus of Abyssinia, taken at Magdala a quarter of an hour after his death by Mr. R. R. Holmes, one of the correspondents of the time. The *Times* correspondent, who also saw the dead Monarch, remarked that it was "an admirable likeness." Theodore's barbaric nature is hardly reflected in the almost saintlike face.



KING THEODORE'S HEAD.

⁂

Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington's ambulance work by no means exhausts the list of his qualifications as a candidate to one of the vacant aldermanic seats on the County Council. He is also chairman of the Statistical Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and deputy-chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce (of which body Sir John Lubbock is chairman). He acted as British juror on the Social Economy Jury at the Paris Exhibition, and is on the executive council of the Sanitary Assurance Association. In all these capacities Sir Vincent must have acquired experience and information which would be of value on the Council. His services as one of the executive committee of the council of the National Aid Society and as commissioner during several wars are perhaps not so much to the point, as London (let us hope!) is not going to be besieged. Altogether it will be seen that Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington is a positive glutton for that kind of public work the discharge of which by English gentlemen of leisure is one of the best features in our social system.

⁂

Hermann Zeitung, the "box traveller," of whom a sketch was given in this column a day or two ago, remains the hero of the hour at Paris, and he has been engaged to appear at the Folies-Bergère with his box next Saturday. One of my representatives in Paris, who has been to see him, describes him as "a little man in a rather shabby green overcoat; he is barely 5 ft. high, but when once he begins to talk you lose the sense of the physical smallness, and become aware of the courage and tenacity of the man; and withal of his sense of fun in describing certain terrors experienced in the journey."

⁂

"I got into my box a little before three on Tuesday afternoon last," said Zeitung; "none too soon, for just about three the men called for the box. I nearly spoilt all at the start, for with difficulty I kept from laughing as they said, 'Go easy; there's porcelain inside.' At the German frontier they piled fresh boxes and trunks in. From here to the French frontier was the worst part of my journey. My senses were dulled with the confined air; the beating in the temples now became as it were a hammer striking up and down with great regularity. At the French frontier I nearly gave in; for as I was moved from the German to the French waggon, I was turned head downwards for a few moments, causing a bottle to career from one end to the other; but the porters hoisted me right end uppermost into the van. I knew when I was in Paris by the cries of 'Paris! Paris!' but my confinement was not quite at an end, for I waited two hours till daylight. Pushing a plank aside, I popped my head out, confronting a douanier and porter, whose astonishment did not allow them at once to pull me out; and I was too stiff and weary; but with it all the fun of the situation struck me, and after the long imprisonment I quite enjoyed my shaking as they took me to the Commissaire."

⁂

Here is a portrait of the burly Teuton who was the observed of all observers in St. Paul's on the occasion of the Napier Funeral. He looked every inch a "He Who must be obeyed"; he was Major Von Rath.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 12s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 48, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE MISSIONARIES.

A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER SUGGESTED.

The official report of the meeting of Wesleyan missionaries in India, recently held at Bangalore, to consider the series of articles which appeared in the *Methodist Times* in April last on Indian missions, has this week been circulated among the members of the Wesleyan Foreign Missions Committee. It is in book form, and extends to eighty pages or more. It contains not only the full report of the speeches which were delivered at Bangalore in refutation of the statements in Dr. Lunn's articles, together with the resolutions demanding a commission of inquiry, but also the statistics as to the cost of living in India, and numerous other details bearing upon the points raised in the disturbing controversy. It had been expected that the subject would come before the Foreign Missions Committee at its meeting last Wednesday, but it was postponed until the next meeting, which will be held early in February, owing to the fact that all the members had not been supplied with copies of the Bangalore reports. These had gone astray while in transit from India. Among some of the members of the committee there is (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* believes) a disinclination to re-open the question, but the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and Dr. Lunn, as the writer of the articles which commenced the controversy, are both anxious that a commission should be appointed, and are prepared to stand by the statements published in the spring of last year.

DEATH OF LADY NORTHBOURNE.

A well-known Tyneside benefactress, and a close and intimate friend of the Gladstone family, has just died at Sandwich in the person of Lady Northbourne. Mr. Gladstone conferred the peerage on her husband, then Sir Walter James, in 1884. The lamented lady was seventy-eight years of age, and her son, the Hon. W. H. James, is Gateshead's parliamentary representative. His sister (Mrs. Sodley) and father also survive Lady Northbourne, who was ever ready to extend her benevolence in endless forms through the whole of the Newcastle district. A Churchwoman herself, no denomination appealed to her for aid in vain. The *Newcastle Leader* remarks that a lineage already ancient has been ennobled in the exaltation of her husband to the peerage, in all these changes she herself has borne her part, and borne it with ample recognition of the duties as well as the rights of birth.

A GREAT CIGARETTE TRUST.

The Great Cigarette Trust has (a New York telegram says) at length assumed a tangible form. The proposed articles of incorporation have been filed, and it transpires that two additional firms—Dukes, and Kimball and Co.—doing an enormous business annually, have joined the Trust since the last public announcement on the subject. The capital of the Trust will be £5,000,000.

THE BALLAD CONCERT.

The influenza, or its English equivalent, "a cold in the head," was responsible for a good deal of the disappointment experienced by the audience at the Ballad Concert in St. James's Hall yesterday afternoon. The programme, as set forth a week ago, promised Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Lloyd, but in the end the audience had to be content with Mr. Piercy, as the only tenor. Mr. Reeves is said to be so unwell that his appearance at Mr. Carter's Burns Concert on Saturday is also despaired of, and Mr. Lloyd, who so seldom disappoints, was too unwell to appear. The programme is always so long, and discoursed by so numerous a company at a Ballad Concert, that the absence of these two tenors served to bring it within reasonable limits. Mdme. Marian Mas of course there, and Miss Alice Gomez did well. Mr. Maybrick received an enthusiastic reception, and with Miss Eleanor Rees, Mrs. Mary Davies, Signor Foli, and Mdme. Neruda added, the audience had no cause to complain.

MR. WAUGH'S THREE NEW BILLS.

The Executive Committee of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will follow up their successful bill of last session by laying on the table of the house, soon after Parliament meets, three new bills, each dealing with a distinct phase of the rights of children. The most important of these (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* says) will be a bill to abolish infantile insurance, which at present is legal. The object of the bill is to prevent the custodian of a child from reaping any pecuniary benefit from its death. Provision will be made to enable parents to insure for burial expenses, which are to be payable direct by the undertakers to certificated undertakers, in accordance with a sliding scale. The second bill will deal with the present law of coroners' inquests, and among other changes will empower coroners, in the event of a charge of manslaughter breaking down, to admit a minor charge. The third bill aims at the inspection of baby farms. Mr. H. H. Fowler will probably introduce the several bills to the House of Commons.

THE FASTEST CRUISER IN THE WORLD.

The United States flagship *Baltimore* is being fitted at Norfolk, Virginia, for a twelve months' cruise. She will first go to Baltimore, then proceed to New York to take the body of the famous inventor, Mr. Ericsson, and convey it to Norway for final interment. Being the fastest cruiser in the world of her class, she will make an exhibition cruise among the principal European ports. She is not expected to leave Norfolk before the spring, as much work remains to be done about her.

THE LATE MISS NADEN.

Miss Naden's house in Park-street has just been purchased by Lady Anson, who has also bought most of the tasteful furniture. A London correspondent hears that of Miss Naden's large fortune £40,000 was at her own disposal, and has been left by will chiefly in legacies to her relatives and friends. Among others who are remembered in her will are a popular lady pianist and her sister, who will soon make her début as a vocalist. The former, indeed, owes much to Miss Naden's quiet generosity, having been enabled by that generosity to pursue her musical studies in Germany. This is all the more remarkable as Miss Naden had no taste for music, though early in her career she devoted considerable time to drawing and painting. It is interesting to know that Mr. Gladstone has ordered a copy of the second volume of Miss Naden's poems, "A Modern Apostle, and other Poems." This may be the herald of a critique on her work by Mr. Gladstone in one of the monthlies longer than that in the *Speaker*.

ENGLISH ART FOR AUSTRALIA.

There was a big gathering last night at the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours. The pictures shown form the basis of the collection of work by English painters that is about to be exhibited in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney. There are some old favourites, but they will come as new pictures to the Australasian public. Perhaps, of the pictures of past years, Mr. Robert Macbeth's "Herring Boats," and Mr. W. C. Symonds's "The Figure Head of Cupid" are the most notable. "The New Comer," a baby, by Mr. Thomas Clark; Mr. T. C. Gotch's "Destiny," and his more homely sub-ect, "An Ungrateful Gift," a little boy being presented with a Dutch doll; Mr. J. Beadle's "On Duty," a mounted soldier on patrol outside the opera house on the night of a masquerade; "Taking Care of the Weaker Sex," a reversion of the old proverb by Mr. T. Faed; Mr. Hamilton Macculum's "Fledglings," boys in a boat with young gulls; and Mr. Melton Fisher's two studies of Venetian life may be mentioned as some of the best homely sub-ects. In the way of landscape Mr. Keeley Halswelle contributes one of his best in "A Summer's Day," Mr. Alfred East "A Frosty Sunset," Mr. Fred Brown "Rural Kent," Mr. R. W. Allan "Evening Light." Mr. E. A. Waterlow a very notable picture in "Storm Driven." In the way of ideal subjects Mr. Herbert Schmalz's "Zenobia's Last Look at Palmyra," and Mr. Ernest Norman's picture should be mentioned as being also of more than usual interest. The seascapes are excellent. Mr. Edwin Hayes sends two of his finest; Mr. Ayerst Ingram, to whom the society owes almost its existence, contributes a character study in "Peter," a black boy in white linen costume, placed in juxtaposition to a brilliant eastern blue sky; and a more ambitious work, "The Coaling of a P. and O. boat at Aden." Among the water-colours are works by Mr. E. W. Wimperis, Mr. R. Thorne Waite, Mr. A. W. Weedon, Mr. P. J. Naftel. Sir Oswald Brierley, and Mr. C. E. Hern. There are also pictures by Mr. W. H. Bartlett, J. C. Dollman, A. E. Grace, H. Wilkinson; and Sir Frederick Leighton sends half a dozen sketches in chalk, made for more than one of his notable pictures.

A good many Australian friends were present, but the gathering was made up largely of the lesser art world. Among those present were Sir Graham Berry, Miss Montelore, Mr. C. C. Rawlins, Mr. J. E. Vincent, Astley Cooper, Dr. Semple Gibbs, Messrs. T. S. Dollman, W. F. Marshall, W. H. Bartlett, Wake Cook, Haynes Williams, G. A. Goodall, Jacomb Hood, Thorne Waite, Yeend King, Alfred East, and Herbert Schmalz. The Bijou Orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. J. Pougher when the pictures or home secrets were not being discussed, added to an evening that was not without its interest.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded or 4d. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

THE REPORT OF THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

WHO WILL RECEIVE IT?

The point as to whether the Report of the Special Commission shall be received by the Speaker or the Home Secretary is still (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says) being discussed. If the report be ready, as almost certain, before the opening of the session, the point is one of great practical interest in regard to public business, because the Home Office can at once order, and the Speaker cannot order, that the report should be printed and circulated. If it is sent to Mr. Peel he will so inform the House on the 11th February, and it will be printed upon a motion made to that effect. The arguments now before the commissioners are these, that they are acting not as a Royal Commission, not under authority of any order of reference signed by a Secretary of State, as is usual in Royal Commissions, but solely under an Act of Parliament which directs that they shall "report upon the charges and allegations made against certain members of Parliament and other persons." It would be, I am told, an innovation if a report upon matters affecting the characters of members were made to any other authority than the Speaker. Such reports upon questions of electoral corruption or otherwise have always gone to the Speaker. This is the main line of argument which, I am told, is likely to guide the action of the judges; and if it does, the Report cannot be available for the first week of the debate on the Address.

THE LATE MR. C. R. M. TALBOT'S MILLIONS.

The late Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, for many years "Father" of the House of Commons, by his will leaves Miss Talbot, his eldest daughter, all his estates, valued at £2,000,000, and his Great Western Railway stock, valued at £1,000,000. Miss Olive Talbot, an invalid daughter in London, inherits £800,000 London and North Western Stock; while Mrs. Fletcher of Saltoun, a third daughter, succeeds to the residue of the railway stock, valued at £1,000,000. Master Andrew Fletcher, a lad of nine, who owns immense estates in the North of England, would have succeeded to the estates if they were entailed; but the entail was severed years ago, discretionary power being vested in Miss Talbot to make what arrangement she pleases with regard to this young gentleman.

LAST YEAR AT THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

A very pleasant report upon the whole is that issued by the directors of the People's Palace for 1889. Over two and a half millions of people have attended it since its opening in 1887. Among the various exhibitions held during the year, the Workmen's and Apprentices'—opened by Lord Brassey—was most largely patronised, 110,073 persons having visited it. In the library are 11,000 books, though 250,000 are wanted, and the daily attendance of readers has risen to 1,100. The technical instructions have been much appreciated, especially the evening classes, 77,143 students having taken advantage of them. Dances have been given, attended by 2,551 members. Nevertheless, the most popular amusement has been the swimming-bath, Lord Rosebery's gift, which was used by 94,296 persons. All this work cannot be done for nothing, and there is the reverse of the medal in a deficit of £3,000, which the trustees propose to raise in annual subscriptions of £1.

MR. BRUDENELL-CARTER ON COLOUR BLINDNESS.

Last night, at the Society of Arts, Mr. Brudenell-Carter, ophthalmic surgeon to St. George's Hospital, delivered an instructive lecture on "Tests of Defective Vision." The common lantern test with the ordinary signals, to which railway men are usually subjected, he condemned as useless, as a man may see a red light as a dull green, not the same bright green as the "go-ahead" signal, and he has learned that other people call the dull tint red. It is only when the green light is blurred by atmospheric conditions that he is likely to mistake them; and the mistake may have serious consequences. With sailors a good test for colour-blindness is even more essential, as, while an engine-driver generally knows where to expect signals, a sailor may see them suddenly at any point of the horizon, and must know how to act with promptness and accuracy. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Bickerton took up his point, and gave some examples of colour blindness among seamen. He also said that so carelessly are the Board of Trade certificates of perfect vision granted that some Liverpool shipowners refuse to accept them, and insist that candidates for posts on board their vessels should be examined by an independent oculist. Dr. Brudenell-Carter recommended the employment of Holingren's test as being thoroughly satisfactory when properly carried out. It is, moreover, very simple—the picking out of skeins of wool of the same colour from a number of others, styled confusion colours. The only danger is that if frequent re-examinations are permitted, as they now are, the candidate may practice learn to arrange the shades correctly.

THE MEISTERSINGERS' TABLEAUX.

The concert hall of the Meistersingers' Club is the prettiest in London, and, filled with the aristocratic audience of last night, it looked unusually attractive. The company was numerous and fashionable, and the only fault we had to find—if it is not practical to find fault with a charity entertainment—was that the entertainment was too long. In fact, before the third part of the programme was reached, more than half of the audience had departed. It was a good entertainment, however—features of which were foreshadowed in our issues yesterday—very well carried out, and Miss Armytage deserves credit for its success. Details of the tableaux were given in yesterday's *Pall Mall Gazette*. On the whole the most dramatic were perhaps those representing the chief incidents in "The Gladiators." Mrs. Whyte Melville was among the ladies who made up the brilliant gathering. Among those who bore a part in the evening's entertainment were Miss Evelyn Burchell, Miss Mabel Poynter, Miss Franklin, Miss Alice Armytage, Miss Elspeth Mackenzie, Miss Constance Cutler, Miss Mona Cutler, Mrs. Louis Godefoi, Mrs. Kinsey Peile, Mr. Bertie Wilkinson, Count Vinci, Mr. Percy Jonson, Mr. Arthur Legge, Mr. Paul Monckton, Mr. F. W. Manuelle, Mr. E. B. Buckley, Mr. H. M. Bridgman, Mr. Stoppe McIlvaine, and Mr. Ernest Bridgman. Did space permit one might write too of Mr. St. John Lacy's management, Colonel Armytage's scenery, &c. It is indeed little wonder if the poor of St. Matthew's, Westminster, and St. Augustine's, Stepney, are the gainers, to an appreciable extent, by this social function. Would it not be a good idea to let some of the poor *see* the tableaux also?

MR. CHURTON COLLINS ON SCIENCE AND POETRY.

A large audience, mostly ladies, was present last night at Welbeck Hall, Oxford-street, to hear the introductory lecture of a course of ten on "English Poetry since 1830," by Mr. Churton Collins. Welbeck Hall is the Marylebone centre of the University Extension system. Mr. Augustine Birrell, M.P., the author of "Obiter Dicta," was in the chair, and made an extremely neat, though brief, speech. There were, he said, three classes of chairmen. The first was the stupid chairman, who failed to see that the audience had come to hear, not himself, but the lecturer, and who, before he had done, generally succeeded in considerably thinning his or his lecturer's audience. The second was the clever chairman, who saw that the audience wanted to hear the lecturer and was much surprised by the fact, and who proceeded also to show the manner in which he would have treated the lecturer's subject. (Laughter.) Then there came the silent chairman, who said nothing and looked benevolent. The first was an unmitigated nuisance, the second a bore, and the third a great blessing. The last he intended so far as possible to be to Mr. Collins's audience. He (he reverently, without further remark), introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Collins then delivered a lecture of over an hour's duration, in which he defined poetry, and dealt with the difficulties that poetry had to contend against in the present age. The scientific spirit of the time, he contended, was hostile to that idealism which was the soul of poetry. He had many hard things to say of science, though he was careful at the out et to explain that he was not foolish enough in any way to run down the splendid commercial prosperity of our modern England, Mr. Collins believes, is hostile to the spirit of poetry. The social pleasures in which we are so much engaged, that were not of a very intellectual kind, were another enemy to poetry. Consequently, the duff thickened on our Shakspeares and our Miltons, while Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Labouchere made fortunes out of us. (Laughter.) The best work of Tennyson was done in the pre-scientific time. It was more poetical than his later work. Compare the old "Locksley Hall" with the new. So with Browning. In spite of the noble "epilogue" in his last book that was still ringing in our ears, his work was more poetical thirty years ago. It was not old age that accounted for this, but the spirit of the time had a depressing effect on our poets.

In reponding to a vote of thanks passed to him as chairman, which was supported by Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. Birrell said they had gone outstantiously out of their way to record this vote. He was a never-do-well who had done nothing, and who, it was said, intended to publish nothing more (Laughter.) The lecture was full of deep and inspiring interest. It bristled with interest, and perhaps with contentious points. The lecturer would have his reward in all the future lectures were as well attended as the first. He hoped to be present at some of them himself, without the fierce light that beats upon a chairman.

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THE CHARGE AGAINST THE MARQUIS DE LEUVILLE.

THE HISSING OF "THE GOLD CRAZE."

The hearing of the charge against the Marquis de Leuville, of Albert Mansions, of having "instigated, incited, and procured" certain men to make a riot in the Princess's Theatre on November 30, during the performance of "The Gold Craze," was resumed yesterday at Marlborough-street police-court. The summons was taken out at the instance of Mr. Henry Cummings, and Mr. Hannay remanded the case. Mr. Hutton appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. Gill for the Marquis.

Mr. Warburton, who said he watched the case for Mr. Barnes, the actor who was accused of making up as "the so-called Marquis," asked that the defendant might stand in front of the dock, so that the court might see if there was any resemblance between the men.

Mr. Gill objected to this as a gratuitous insult to his client, observing that he had too much respect for Mr Barnes to think that he was a party to it.

A man named Cyley, alleged to have been the man to whom the Marquis gave his instructions, was recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. Gill. Counsel was proceeding to ask the man as to the attitude of the audience, and his opinion of Mr. Brandon Thomas's piece, when Mr. Hannay questioned the relevancy of this.

Mr. Gill contended that the man only went to see whether Mr. Barnes, as the Baron de Teuville, was offending against his employer, as on November 30 legal proceedings were pending against the theatre authorities. If any one was liable for inciting to riot, it should be Mr. Thomas for producing such a piece.

Re-examined, the witness said he had received definite instructions to hiss the piece on the stage when the Marquis de Leuville's imitation appeared.

Edward Hill, a "handy man," said that he was told to see the Marquis at Hatchetts Hotel on the evening of November 30, which he did, and was then directed to go with a man named Vincent to the Princess's Theatre, and he would be advised what to do. Previously Vincent had shown witness two sovereigns, which he understood to be a present from the Marquis. Directly he had seen the Marquis, witness went with Vincent to the theatre, but finding no likely men there, went to a public-house in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square. Vincent said to a group of a do en or so men, "I want you to come with me to-night to the Princess's and make as much noise as you can, and hiss the piece." About a dozen of them went to the theatre to enter them, some going to the gallery, some to the pit. Immediately Mr. Barnes appeared on the stage witness and his companions made a disturbance, and it was in vain that other members of the audience tried to drown their hisses with applause. Witness's party who were in the gallery—were remonstrated with, and were told that they would be turned out unless the were quiet. Witness got free admission to the whole party. Witness received no money, but plenty of drinks and tobacco. On the following Monday he assisted to wrap up marked copies of the *New York Herald* alluding to the hostile demonstration, which he understood were to be sent to the various theatrical managers in London.

Cross-examined, witness said that on the Saturday afternoon witness went with Dyson and the Marquis's solicitor, to serve writs on the manager of the theatre. Witness and Dyson were ordered off the premises, but left one writ at the stage door. They then saw the Marquis, who said that as they had been unsuccessful he would not pay them the half-sovereign which he had promised them. He again saw the Marquis in the evening, as he had already stated.

Re-examined by Mr. Geoghegan (who succeeded Mr. Hutton), witness said that for three weeks previously he had been to the Empire, where he had nightly, on the instructions of a man named Cyley, applauded the song "Samoa." There were other men also who applauded. Each one of these wore a medal—a copy of one given by the Marquis to Captain Kane as an acknowledgement of his courage. The men who went to the Princess's were practically the same gang.

William Crooks, an Army Reserve man, said that he too had been paid by Cyley to go to the Empire to applaud the song "Samoa." Vincent and Cyley were one and the same man. He corroborated the evidence given by Hill as to the hissing of the piece of the performance of the "Gold Craze."

The case was adjourned. Mr. Gill had previously intimated to the magistrate that two hours hearing would be but as "two drops in the ocean," in consideration of the mass of evidence that would have to be heard.

AN ACTION BY MDME. ROSE HERSEE

An action, in which Mdme. Rose Hersee, the well known singer and teacher of music, was the plaintiff, was heard before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury yesterday. Mdme. Rose Hersee sued Miss Ada Emma Michelson and Henry Michelson, her father, a bankers clerk, to recover £500 as liquidated damages for the alleged breach of an agreement by the female defendant. The defendants denied the alleged breach of the agreement, denied that the plaintiff had fulfilled her portion of the contract, and alleged that there had been a revision of the contract on the part of the plaintiff. Miss Michelson also pleaded that she was an infant at the time the agreement was entered into. Mr. Lock, Q.C., and Mr. Lloyd appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Horace Browne, Mr. R. C. Richards, and Mr. Alan Macpherson for the defendants. It appeared that early in 1886 an agreement was entered into between the plaintiff and defendants that Mdme. Rose Hersee should teach Miss Michelson, who at that time was just under age, for five years without remuneration, and that during that period Michelson's earnings should be divided between Mdme. Hersee and Miss Michelson. The young lady's father signed the agreement as a guarantor, and it was provided that if there was any breach of it £500 should be paid as liquidated damages.

The plaintiff's case was that Miss Michelson was unmusical and neglected her lessons, and had broken the contract, and it appeared that she did ask to be released after a large number of lessons had been given, and plaintiff agreed to release her if £50 were paid. This, however, was never carried out.

The defence was that there was no breach on the part of the plaintiff, who was willing to go on with the contract, and further it was alleged that the plaintiff had neglected to give the young lady, in consequence of her professional engagements, regular lessons, and neglected her.

The hearing was adjourned.

FUNERAL OF THE "FATHER OF THE HOUSE."

The remains of the late Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, M.P., "Father of the House of Commons," were interred at noon yesterday in the little churchyard of the parish of Margam. The funeral, though of a semi-private character, was attended by a large number of friends of the deceased gentleman.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE IN A PAUPER SCHOOL.

The recent fatal fire at Forest Gate, in which twenty six boys lost their lives, has not unnaturally led to the consideration of the means of escape in case of fire at similar institutions. The schools committee of the Strand Guardians have re-cently inspected their school buildings at Edmonton from the fire point of view. It was soon seen that the older parts of the premises, which originally were portions of an old manor-house, were without any means of escape in the event of fire, and indeed are in a dangerous condition, being full of draughty passages and wooden staircases that would burn like tinder. The committee finally determined to build two stone staircases for each dormitory and other staircases at each end of the building. An escape ladder is to be placed in the balcony of a large room occupied by twenty or thirty beds for girls, and next to one of the store-rooms. Hydrants will be placed on each floor, not only at the schools, but also in the adjacent workhouses. In the future, fire-drill will be frequent, and electric communications will be arranged so that all the officers on the premises may be called at a moment's notice in case of an alarm. There are nearly 900 children from the Strand parish in these schools, and other extensive alterations are in progress in the school buildings. A large new swimming bath, among other things, is in course of construction, and much money is being spent in building operations.

BRAZILIAN AND ARGENTINE SECURITIES.

Mr. Francis Bennoch, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding yesterday at the annual meeting of the Government Stocks Investment Company, which was held at the City Terminus Hotel, where the dividend on the deferred Stock was reported to be 7½ per cent. for the year, referred to affairs in South America, where a good deal of the Company's money was invested. The excitement prevailing in Brazil and the Argentine Republics had temporarily affected their investments, but a full investigation had proved that the present market price of their stocks stood considerably higher than those entered in the books, and they had any doubts they wiped off the amounts from their books, and they had done so in the case of the Brazilian Sugar Factories. As foreign countries were now paying only 3, 3½, and 4 per cent, the directors were taking steps to obtain Parliamentary powers to extend their field of their operations, and they had secured the consent of a very large proportion of the shareholders. The motion for the adoption of the report was seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ray and adopted.

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ERNEST BENZON'S BANKRUPTCY.

At two o'clock yesterday a dozen or more of Mr. Ernest Benzon's creditors assembled together in Mr. Registrar Giffard's court in Lincoln's-inn-fields. "Anybody seen Mr. Benzon?" inquired one of them cheerily, as though it was the most likely thing in the world that the prodigal would return as required, and receive the welcome of his sorrowing creditors. "Believe he is still in Monte Carlo," replied another doubtfully; "but Hammond will tell us." As events turned out, however, neither Mr. Hammond nor the debtor attended the court. Due notice was given to the latter, it seemed, but having read it he quite accountably preferred the more congenial entertainment of Monte Carlo to the excitement of a public examination in the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Mr. Rubenstein, solicitor to the trustee, Mr. Haslock, asked for an adjournment for two months, on the ground that the debtor's attendance might thereby be secured, and his examination proceeded with. There was hope, he added, that the creditors would be paid in full.

"Does anybody appear for the debtor?" asked the officer of the court. There was no reply. The Registrar was not averse to an adjournment—indeed, in the absence of Mr. Benzon no other course was possible—but he thought he might easily come over in three days. A shorter adjournment was also suggested by the solicitor appearing for the petitioning creditor, who contended that a two months' adjournment was tantamount to coaxing the debtor to persist in his contempt of court. Cooper, who appears for one of the largest creditors. He did not wish to see the young man "driven to desperation." At this somebody laughed.

The Registrar finally adjourned the public examination for a month—that is to say, until Wednesday the 12th February—but ordered that all necessary accounts should be filed before the 13th. Mr. Haslock, the trustee, who proposed to communicate with the debtor, expressed himself confident that he would submit himself to public examination on the day named.

THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON COMPANY'S MEETING.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Brighton Railway Company was held at the London Bridge Hotel yesterday. Mr. Laing, who was in the chair, proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, and said he found himself in the unusual position of having to apologise for the largeness of the dividend. Of course it was an exceptional year owing to the Paris Exhibition. He thought it was the soundest policy to pay any dividend honestly earned. For those who wished for a secure investment at a fixed dividend there was the preference stock of the company; the ordinary stock being that of a line whose receipts from obvious causes fluctuated considerably, was naturally of a speculative character. He mentioned this for a particular reason, namely, to convey to the public his opinion that the exceptional dividend of this year should not be accepted as the probable dividend of ensuing years. Referring to the wages question, Mr. Laing said that in the darkest hours in the company's fortune they had always paid full and fixed wages. They now employed nearly 10,000 men at an average wage of 23s. 1d. a week, which, taking into consideration that many of their men came from the ploughtail, was a very fair average. As the company had not reduced wages when they were paying no dividend, they did not see any reason to make a wholesale advance in wages now that they were in a prosperous condition. The pay of engine drivers, signalmen, and others had, however, been revised, and the total amount of increase was the moderate sum of £8,000 per annum. This advance had been received with every expression of gratitude, and he was happy to say that the relations between the company and its employés were of the most satisfactory character. (Cheers.) The company was now on terms of the greatest friendship with Sir Edward's company, Mr. Laing alluded to the gratifying increase in third-class traffic, and expressed the regret of the company at the death of Mr. Glendinning.

Mr. Allen, the secretary, stated on our representative that there was no foundation whatever for the paragraph in a Liverpool paper to the effect that a substantial reduction of fares between London and Brighton was in contemplation.

ACTION FOR SLANDER BY DR. TANNER, M.P.

Dr. Tanner, M.P., has commenced an action for slander against Mr. Robert Pratt, J.P., for language used by the latter towards him at the meeting of the Cork Board of Guardians last Thursday.

UNVEILING OF THE QUEEN'S STATUE AT CAPE TOWN.

The statue of Queen Victoria, executed by the sculptor Mr. T. Brock, and erected in front of the Houses of Parliament, was unveiled yesterday by Sir Henry Loch, the Governor, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The statue in the commanding position which it occupies is greatly admired.—*Reuter.*

MR PARNELL'S ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES."

The Lord Chief Justice has fixed Monday, February 3, for the hearing of the case of Parnell *v.* the *Times*.

THE POWER OF A JUDGE TO HEAR "IN CAMERA."

The Exchange Telegraph Company understands that at a recent meeting of the judges, the question of the power of a judge to hear a case *in camera* was informally discussed, and will be further considered with the view of issuing a new rule on the subject. It is stated that the Solicitor-General disagrees with the Attorney-General's view of the law on the subject.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

After protracted negotiations, the Eastern Telegraph Company has made a satisfactory agreement with the British and French Governments for a renewal of the lease of their special wire between London and Marseilles. The company will make a small annual saving in the cost of the wire. The company has secured the right for twenty years to land cables on the coast of France. Press rates will be introduced between France and her Eastern possessions of Cochin China, Annam, and Tonkin.—*Reuter.*

THE DEFENCE OF THE CHANNEL.

The artillery mobilisation scheme which is to be carried out at Dover at Whitsuntide will have a very important bearing on the question of the defence of the Channel. The idea is quite a new one, and some elaborate preparations are being arranged. A telegraph system will be introduced, and permission was yesterday obtained from the Dover Town Council for laying underground telegraph wires between the Castle and the heights and the various batteries. The object of this is to enable the scheme to be more perfectly under the control of the General commanding, who will direct the operations from the castle. It is stated that about five thousand artillerymen will take part in the manœuvres.

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AFRICA.—RACES AND THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.
A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the MANSION HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1890, to consider questions affecting the Welfare of African Races, in connection with the International Conference at Brussels.
The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock precisely by the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR. The Duke of Fife, K.T., Earl Granville, K.G., Sir T. F. Fowell Buxton, Bart., Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, Bart., M.P., Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.P., J. Gurney Barclay, Esq., W. S. Caine, Esq., M.P., Commander Cameron, R.N., C.B., Edward Arnold, Esq., M.P., H. A. Macarthur, Esq., M.P., E. Delmar Morgan, Esq., and others, have promised to attend and take part in the proceedings.
Applications for Admission to Reserved Seats may be made to the SECRETARY of the Aborigines Protection Society, Broadway-chambers, Westminster, S.W.

TREMENDOUS INFLUX OF DOGS AT THE HOME.
FIFTEEN HUNDRED STRAY DOGS were brought to the Home for Lost Dogs during the first week of the muzzling order, and they continue to come in in large numbers every day. Dogs must be kept six days for identification by owners. Valuable and pet dogs are rarely claimed.
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Remittances may be sent to S. S. MORTIMER, Esq., J.P., Treasurer and Chairman; or to MATTHIAS COLAM, Secretary.
Home for Lost and Starving Dogs,
Battersea Park Road, S.W.
SPECIAL NOTE.—Doors closed punctually during winter months at 4 P.M.

LONDON PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, 8, Ludgate-circus, E.C., and 105, Brompton-road, S.W.—Stackings of G. O'Dell and Florence H. O'Dell, Consulting Phrenologists and Examiners of the Head, may be consulted daily, from 10 to 8. Fees from 2s. 6d. to £5 5s. Written testimonials can be inspected. Lecture To-night at Phrenological Hall, Brompton-road, 8 o'clock. Free.

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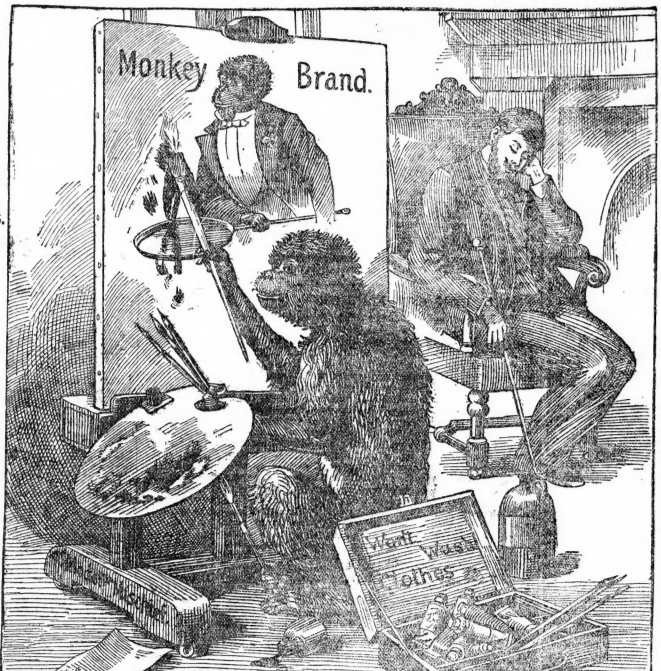

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TOURS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.—The ORIENT COMPANY will despatch their large, full-powered steamship *CHIMBORAZO*, 5,087 tons register, 3,000-horse power, from LONDON, on the 19th February, for a cruise of six weeks, visiting LISBON, Gibraltar, Palermo, Zante, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta, and Algiers. The *Chimborazo* is fitted with electric light, hot and cold baths, &c. Cuisine of the highest order. The Orient Company's s.s. *CARONNE* will leave London for a five weeks' cruise in the Mediterranean on the 12th March.
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armed with these sovereign remedies. One will keep the organs of digestion in natural activity; and, where impaired, will restore them. The other will give full play to the free action of respiration; and where weakened or obstructed will effectually strengthen and clear them. All that is required is that there is
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